

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series

Vol. 47

No. 3

15 JANUARY 1940



A painting by Dame Laura Knight, R.A., in the United Artists' Exhibition, at the Royal Academy, in aid of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund and the Artists' General Benevolent Institution

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Journal

THE REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTS FROM THE LIST OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS

Most architects in Great Britain will have been made aware already that the profession is now removed from the list of those occupations considered to be of sufficient national importance to justify their "reservation" from military or other full-time national service not directly associated with their specialist employment. Previously no architects over 30 years of age could be accepted for non-architectural national service, but now architects are free to enlist in any service that will accept them. In an interview with *The Times*, published on 29 December, Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Architectural and Public Utilities Committee of the Central Register Advisory Council, said: "There was a good deal, to be said for the complete removal from the schedule, but the trouble lay in the fact that the profession had not been visualised as a proper part of the war scheme. From the beginning, starting with the A.R.P. preparations, nearly all the vast building works had been carried out without any proper architectural assistance. Huge factory schemes were roughly shaped

and passed straight on to the contractor. The architect was then employed in a subordinate capacity to knock the drawings into shape.

"At present the whole profession was being disorganised and disbanded. The time lag in a building programme after the cessation of hostilities would be tremendous unless architects were brought into the Government's war plans now. Because of the war the whole profession was being shelved, yet in the Government's building plans there was everyday evidence of a wastage of effort, material and money which could be avoided."

LISTS OF SERVING MEMBERS

The Finance Committee have decided to publish in the JOURNAL the names, units and rank of members and students serving in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Members who would like announcements made are asked to send the necessary information to the Editor. We shall also welcome information about members' military service from relatives and friends, since it is obvious that the JOURNAL with this announcement can never reach many serving members.

A.B.S. APPEALS

The total received up to 3 January 1940, in response to the President's "8,000 Half-Crowns Christmas Fund" appeal for the A.B.S., is £682 10s. 10d. (5,458 half-crowns). As this includes a number of larger donations the actual number of contributions is 750 only in response to the 11,000 appeals sent out. The larger donations are as follows:—

- £105 from Messrs. Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd.
- £25 each from Mr. H. Greville Montgomery and Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd.
- £20 each from Mr. T. P. Bennett; Messrs. Kelco (Metals), Ltd.; and Mr. Simpson Low.
- £10 10s. each from Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., and Mr. A. E. Rogers.
- £5 5s. each from Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan; Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons; Messrs. J. E. & I. Forbes; Messrs. Higgs & Hill; Messrs. Dent & Hellyer; Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd.; Mr. J. B. Nicol; and Mr. E. S. Gray.
- £5 each from Messrs. H. C. Hughes and Peter Bicknell; Mr. R. Hellberg; Mr. B. M. Sullivan; Messrs. Imrie & Angell; and Mr. J. McGregor.

Half-a-crown is not much to ask from every member—the smallness of the sum helps to make it difficult to give—half-a-crown is such a little sum to send with all the business of postage and postal orders: the A.B.S. Council entirely understand that, but plead none the less keenly for these 11,000 contributions, which they do not merely want, but *urgently need*. The fund is still open.

The Maurice Webb Memorial Fund, which brought in £250, is still open.

ANALYSIS OF ARCHITECTS' EMPLOYMENT

There is much misunderstanding about the distribution of the membership of the R.I.B.A. as regards private practice and official employment.

The census recently made by the R.I.B.A. has brought the true figures to light.

The analysis has been completed up to 1 June 1939, and it gives the following results:—

Group (a).	Architects in private practice	3,240
.. (b).	Assistants to architects in private practice ..	840
.. (c) i.	Heads of Government, County and Municipal Offices	270
.. (c) ii.	Heads of Commercial and other Offices	195
.. (d) i.	Assistants in Government, County and Municipal Offices	1,650
.. (d) ii.	Assistants in Commercial and other Offices	220
		<hr/> 6,415

N.B.—The above figures do not include information contained on cards received since war broke out.

These figures show that the members engaged in private practice number 4,080, or 63.5 per cent. of the whole, that the members working in Government, County and Municipal employment number 1,920, or

30 per cent. of the whole, and that the members working in Commercial and other non-official offices number 415, or 6.5 per cent. of the whole.

It is therefore clear that such statements as the one contained in a letter to *The Builder* of 5 January, in which it is affirmed that "salaried architects already account for 75 per cent. of the profession," are without foundation in fact as far as the R.I.B.A. is concerned.

REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. 1939 STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT

The revision of the R.I.B.A. 1939 Standard Form of Contract to make it applicable to contracts entered into during the period of the war has now been completed by the Joint Contracts Tribunal, and the revised form has just been published. Corresponding revisions are being made in the form specially adapted for use by local authorities, and this will be available shortly.

COMMUNITY PLANNING CONFERENCE

On Friday, 2 February, there is to be an important conference in the R.I.B.A. building, convened by the Housing Centre, to discuss the problems of Community Planning that have been raised by the war. The conference, which will include representatives of all the chief planning, architectural, housing, economic and social services and institutions, will have as one, indeed as its chief, objective the formation of an autonomous council to watch these issues nationally, co-ordinating and assisting the work of the many existing bodies which have parts of the problem in charge. There can be no divergence of opinion on this central issue that now, while we are at war, the organisation and physical face of the country is being changed without any proper control. The interested organisations, each one alone, or with only loose contacts with their neighbour organisations, lack power to exert their influence: much needed basic studies into social conditions and the means of controlling change rationally have never been made because they come outside the sphere of single societies and cannot or will not be undertaken by government. By a united approach to these problems and by hard-headed resolve to get something done much can and will be done of which this conference is the first step.

The conference will occupy a whole day. For the morning session Sir Wyndham Deedes will be in the chair and for the afternoon session Lord Horder. In the morning it is hoped to establish the central executive and in the afternoon to discuss the means by which the machine thus created can best achieve its ends. For the most part the conference will consist of delegates from societies. Mr. W. Harding Thompson will be representing the R.I.B.A. officially and, of course, there will be many other architects present. A limited number of seats will be available for individual members; application for these should be made to the Secretary of the Housing Centre War-Time Policy Committee.

THE SECOND WAR-TIME INFORMAL GENERAL MEETING

An Informal General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held at 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, on Tuesday, 12 December 1939, at 3.30 p.m.. Mr. E. STANLEY HALL, President, occupying the Chair.

RECENT R.I.B.A. WORK

The President opened the meeting by asking for constructive suggestions. In referring to recent R.I.B.A. work, he stated that the War Executive Committee had met fortnightly and reports of activities had been published in the JOURNAL. The Council would meet on 16 January.

The most important work done was the completion of the report by the Building Industries National Council Special Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. George Hicks, M.P., which had been sent to the Minister of Supply. Prior to its compilation, Sir Connop Guthrie had attended at a meeting of B.I.N.C. and had given information as to the amount of labour and materials likely to be wanted for Government services. This information had enabled the Committee to put forward their views on the position of the whole building industry and to urge the re-starting of work not likely to hold up the Government building programme.

B.I.N.C. had emphasised the extreme desirability of allowing local authorities to authorise architects and quantity surveyors engaged on urgent non-military works such as schools and hospitals to proceed with working drawings and quantities. If this concession were made, many local authorities would have work for their architectural staffs which would otherwise have been postponed.

Discussions on the subject of Government contracts had taken place with the War Office, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Inland Revenue, and a representative of the Ministry of Supply. The subjects covered were: The architect's part in supervising camps and other Government works; corps pay for architects in the Royal Engineers; appointments to Army Troops Companies; R.E. appointments as Garrison Engineers; and research work in connection with evacuation problems. After many interviews with the Board of Inland Revenue, a synopsis of which had been given in the current JOURNAL, the Board had decided to adopt their scheme of taking on extra assistants for valuation of war damage, when such damage occurred, on a monthly basis.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce had put up a scheme to the Government based upon insurance. The R.I.B.A. had been represented by Mr. Moberly, and the scheme was now under Government consideration.

One hundred and forty-five students sat for the Intermediate and 163 for the Final and Special examinations, which had been held here since 1 November. Mr. Duncan was at work on a programme of exhibitions. The Loan Library and a considerable part of the Reference Library was in full working order.

It seemed probable that the reserved age would be raised in the near future.

A revision of the 1939 Form of Contract to make it applicable to wartime had been approved by drafting counsel and would be issued shortly.

A small committee consisting of Mr. Howard Robertson, Mr. Goodhart-Rendel and Mr. R. A. Duncan had drawn up a comprehensive report on lines of investigation and research on immediate and future problems. The headings of investigation would be distributed to study groups and it was hoped that valuable information might result. One of these groups was already in touch with the Building Research Station.

THE INFORMAL MEETING—TIME AND POWERS

In reply to a remark from Mr. A. G. LING [A.], the President stated that this was an informal meeting and no resolutions could be passed. The Council would, however, consider suggestions.

Mr. Ling emphasised that unless notice was taken of the proposals which were put forward, the meetings had little value. He continued by referring to the inconvenience of the time, 3.30 p.m., at which the meeting had been called.

There seemed, he said, to be a growing feeling that the Executive Committee did not want the ordinary members of the Institute, and even the members of the Council and Committees, to interest themselves in the affairs of their Institute; there was a tendency for these meetings to be held as a kind of democratic pose to give the impression that the Executive Committee was not quite so dictatorial as it seemed. The members were interested in the affairs of the Institute and they felt to some extent that they were being deprived of their rights, and they very much resented it. They also very much resented that no decisions were taken and no problems solved. He therefore suggested that future meetings, and even this meeting, should be given the power to pass resolutions.

A.A.S.T.A. PROPOSALS

Mr. COLIN T. PENN [A.] supported Mr. Ling and put forward suggestions which had been put up by the A.A.S.T.A. and which had been published in the *Architect and Building News* and the *Builder*.

(1) That all who were unable to attend regular meetings of Council and Committees should resign and that assistants should take their places, with a proper system of representation for provincial members. It had been said that it was difficult to get the Council together; in that case they should get rid of the people who could not turn up and put in their place people who could. The difficulty of getting provincial members to do things had always been used as an excuse for doing nothing themselves. If some system could be worked out by which the Allied Societies could take decisions on their own account, they would have much better co-operation from them.

(2) That regular meetings of Council and all Committees should be resumed and that there should be Monthly General Meetings with power to pass resolutions, and that yearly elections to the Council should be held. It was odd, he said, that Committees like the A.R.P. Committee had found nothing of sufficient interest to induce them to meet since the war started. The Council, he continued, should give

public reasons why they did not act on the suggestions put forward. Mr. Penn asked whether the R.I.B.A. had supported a Parliamentary Bill which would allow elections to be discontinued.

(3) That all R.I.B.A. representatives on Government Committees should be replaced by men with a definite mandate from the profession agreed on after discussion at General Meetings, such representatives to make regular reports which would be subject to criticism at General Meetings. This referred particularly, he said, to Government Committees set up to deal with A.R.P. and allied matters. Their present representatives were not capable of putting forward their interests in such a way that they got attention.

(4) That the R.I.B.A. should take active steps, in collaboration with the A.A.S.T.A., the building trade, local authorities and lay organisations, to urge the Government to realise the necessity for a resumption of civil building on a scale which would save the biggest internal industry from collapse and protect the welfare of the community. Something was being done, but he felt doubtful, and the President himself seemed doubtful, whether anything would really come of it. They should go to local authorities and lay organisations who were really interested in getting building programmes carried on and get them to urge it on the Government.

(5) That the A.R.P. Committee should undertake a technical study of the standards of existing air raid protection.

(6) That a Committee should be appointed to study evacuation problems. The President's statement in the JOURNAL did not give confidence that the Institute was doing anything about it. They had been in touch with the Ministry of Health throughout the war and long before it, and he was sure that the Ministry would put them off easily.

(7) That the Council of the R.I.B.A. should repudiate the policy of advising Government departments and local authorities to place work in the hands of private architects and should urge actively on these authorities the need for retaining their salaried staffs. In this connection Mr. Penn referred critically to the letter which the Chairman of the Practice Committee had written to *The Times* in October (reported in the last JOURNAL).

(8) That there should be a campaign against overtime in any form, whether paid or unpaid, as long as there was unemployment in the profession.

He did not want it to be thought that the A.A.S.T.A. believed that the R.I.B.A. was no good and never would be! An important part of the work of the A.A.S.T.A. was to strengthen and unify the Institute by making it fully responsive to the needs of all members of the profession and of the public whom they served.

They did not aim at the disruption of the R.I.B.A. but they would very much like to see the disruption of the present Executive Committee, in which he, for one, had no confidence whatever.

Mr. F. R. JELLEY [J.] asked that the subscriptions of members on active service should be remitted. He also referred to the financial state of this Institute and expressed his dismay at the cost and low quality of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, which, he suggested, should be discontinued if nothing better than the present JOURNAL could be devised.

Mr. K. J. CAMPBELL [J.] suggested that the R.I.B.A. Council, and not the A.A.S.T.A., was acting so as to disrupt the Institute. He also criticised the time at which the meeting had been called.

THE R.I.B.A. AND ASSISTANT MEMBERS

The status of assistants, he said, needed more attention from the Council. Their position was, he suggested, much more serious than many private architects realised. They, the assistants, had proved in a hard school their right to be architects. They suffered from the fundamental drawback of not having access to the tools of their trade, unless they submitted themselves to be hired by another architect. They had to suffer from the fact that their work, even before it went out, came under the influence of the whims and fancies of another man. Added to these was the fact that their own Institute was not thinking, or did not appear to think, of them, so that they were reduced to forming their own association outside the Institute, which was an absolute tragedy.

He begged the Council to think of the assistants. Private architects had their own very great difficulties but they had a great responsibility both to the R.I.B.A. and to its integrity and to the salaried and assistant members of it.

Mr. THOMAS BRADDOCK [L.] said that there was a general feeling in the profession that the Institute existed primarily for the private practitioner. That might not be true, but the feeling existed.

He supported the proposal that the Institute should resume the ordinary meetings of Committees. He was a member of two public authorities, a county council and a local borough council, and both these organisations had resumed their meetings. They had discovered that even in wartime it was not conducive to good business to run everything by emergency committees.

The R.I.B.A. could not be compared to an exalted organisation like a county council, but it was at least as important as an ordinary suburban borough council!

He was more than surprised to learn that ordinary meetings of this Institute could not pass resolutions to direct the Executive Committee. It ought to be possible, he said, for resolutions to go out for consideration to the Allied Societies and for at least one meeting to be held a year from which a resolution would be an instruction to the Executive.

Professionalism had been described as a conspiracy against the general public, but they ought to see that that could not be said. The R.I.B.A. should try to bring the combined influence of all professional people to bear on the Government of this country; if democracy was to work the professions would have to do a great deal of the preparatory work in the setting up of a better state of affairs in this and other countries.

The R.I.B.A. should be first of all democratically controlled, it should set to work every Committee, with more if necessary for new problems.

Major H. C. CORLETTE [F.] had no use for democracy and would rather see decisions come down from the top, from the Executive.

THE R.I.B.A. AND A.R.P.

Mr. J. A. PINCKHEARD [J.] urged that the question of A.R.P. should receive more, not less, consideration from the R.I.B.A. now. The national position was serious. A.R.P. had never been properly planned from the start. The R.I.B.A. should have tried to do certain things which would have enabled architects to get a good deal more work than they had. Perhaps they would not have succeeded, but they had not tried. Even if they had had half a dozen representatives on Government Committees he did not think that they would have had much more work to do. The Institute ought to have had its own independent point of view about A.R.P.,

then it would have commanded the respect of the public and the Government. They had become technically subservient to a Government department and were prostituting their technical knowledge to political considerations. The Institute had fallen into a trap so that now the standing of architects in A.R.P. was very low indeed.

He welcomed the President's remarks in the JOURNAL on evacuation but wanted to go further.

The A.R.P. Committee should be called and a Committee should be set up to deal with the question of evacuation.

Mr. R. SKINNER [J.] backed up the last speaker and described the death of the A.R.P. Committee. The Institute had contributed nothing at all.

It was essential that the A.R.P. Committee should be called to report on the subject of air-raid precautions and the design of shelters, and that these reports should be generally circulated amongst the profession. The amount of shelter work which was being done in London was tremendous, but the percentage actually done by architects was extremely low, probably below 20 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS E. SCOTT [F.] replied to some of the previous remarks.

First he denied the suggestion that the R.I.B.A. had followed Government policy. For the last 12 months or so they might have implemented that policy, or attempted to do so, but in point of fact they had been indirectly not a little concerned with framing Government policy. It was not the R.I.B.A.'s fault that a certain section of the profession disagreed with their decisions.

He had served with Mr. Bird on a Government Committee which had served for some two or three years before any Government policy had been declared: the ultimate Government decisions did not vary much from their conclusions.

The R.I.B.A. had tried to put the architect in the picture, but there was lack of unanimity in the profession, so they could not produce a clear-cut policy to which everyone would subscribe. The work which remained to be done was not so much committee work as building shelters.

A lot of time had been wasted on the A.R.P. Committee because the members could not agree. Since the Committee had ceased sitting most members had been busy building shelters and did not want more talk.

On the question of assistants, Mr. Scott added that the Executive Committee had insisted that the schedule of reserved occupations should include the architect assistant and rank him equally with the architect.

Mr. R. SKINNER [J.] protested at Mr. Scott's insinuation that, because there was disagreement on the A.R.P. Committee on technical matters, its work was wasted. Did he seriously, he asked, suggest that on every Committee there was unanimity from the start? The point of a Committee was to ventilate different technical opinions.

ASSISTANTS

Mr. P. K. HANTON [F.]: One or two speakers had stated that they thought that the policy of the Institute was one for private architects. He spoke as a salaried architect, who had sat on two Committees for a number of years with private practitioners, with salaried men and with assistants in private offices, and had seen no evidence of that whatever. It was the declared policy of the Institute to look after the interests of both private practitioners and salaried men. They should try to face their difficulties together, standing shoulder to shoulder.

They knew that private architects, and probably their assistants, bore the first brunt of the difficulties due to the war. He pleaded that they should endeavour to avoid any disintegration of the Institute during the difficult days which might be in front of them.

BUILDING A POLICY—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mr. R. A. DUNCAN [J.] said that architecture was the profession above all others where a man could rise from the assistant class to full-fledged practice; he knew of no other trade, profession or calling where it was so easy.

The assistant in the private office had suffered a great deal more, until recently, than the assistant in the public office.

It was wrong to assume that nothing had been done. He had given more than half his time to trying to do something effective, but could not hope to do things in a short time. The situation was totally different from the ordinary peace-time problem, and therefore the problem had to be studied in embryonic form by comparatively few men at first in order to put forward a new policy and a new set of conditions and build up a new set of Committees.

There was a complete portion of the B.I.N.C. report which was by the architects alone. Although a very large number of bodies were attached to B.I.N.C., they were the only people who had a really constructive separate portion of that report. It could not be disclosed now, because it was a confidential document which had gone to the Minister of Supply. It contained a proposition for the reconstruction of the industry, or the maintenance of the industry in war-time.

The Institute had been spoken of as though it were not the sum total of its membership. If the Institute was not much use it was because the members were not much use.

Mr. Duncan then referred to the large cost of holding meetings of the Council and representative conferences.

For the time being, the sole source of income was the Government. We could criticise it, but if we attacked it openly we should simply be stamped flat and taken no more notice of whatsoever.

Mr. E. W. CLARK [S.] said that it was absurd to suggest that assistants could now easily get into private practice. He asked whether the census of the Institute was to be published.

Mr. H. J. PYNE [L.] spoke as one of the lower-paid assistants (the higher-paid men he regarded as being in a different class from the assistants). He felt that there was very definitely in this Institute an effort to make it the stronghold of the higher-salaried and the principal men. Very many of the men who were in private practice could not get much more than many assistants. He suggested that the Institute did not even work for them and that they should come in with the lower-paid men.

He complained of the report of the last meeting in the JOURNAL, where the funny bits had been left in and the critical bits cut out. The last meeting was quite a "meaty" affair, although it did not appear to be so from the report.

When they criticised the R.I.B.A. they were not trying to disrupt it but to make it healthy. Sometimes it was necessary to pull a man's teeth out to keep him alive. When they suggested that certain members of the Executive Committee were not playing their part, they were only suggesting that they were bad teeth and should be pulled out.

Mr. E. BERRY WEBBER [J.] deplored the tendency of the meeting to get almost political in its character. They knew that in the old days the provincial architects had complained that they did not have enough representation. It seemed that they were now going to get another split as between the salaried men and the private men. He thought the whole of that part of the discussion was rather deplorable.

There were many things with which he did not agree in the running of the Institute, but he had done his best to help. He had come to the conclusion that the Council was a rather large and unwieldy body and he was amazed that members wanted to put that machinery back into normal operation. He welcomed the existence of a small, active body who could "get on with it."

Mr. R. FURNEAUX JORDAN [J.] said that the general mess that they were in now, when they were largely ignored by the Government and by statutory bodies generally, was only an intensified reflection of what they all knew was going on before the war, namely, that they had in their hands a negligible part of the building work of this country.

The R.I.B.A. should set up its own "Royal Commission" to research into the whole position of the profession in the national life and in its relationship to society generally. All the sections of the profession to-day saw some of their most efficient members unemployed who could give time to this, and could go into the

question of our relationship to the building industry, to housing, to statutory bodies, to manufacturers, to landowners and so on.

Mr. R. A. DUNCAN [A.] welcomed this suggestion and said that the special committee already had the matter in hand: it was the subject of a report which could not be disclosed at the moment because it had to go before the Council.

Mr. PAUL V. E. MAUGER [A.] also supported Mr. Jordan's suggestion. He regretted that the R.I.B.A. had lagged so far behind the A.A.S.T.A. in studying evacuation.

THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE EXECUTIVE

Mr. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL [P.P.] described the special committee of Mr. Howard Robertson. Mr. Duncan and himself as a small, strictly practical body of students of the problem, with a certain knowledge of what was possible; and among the possibilities was not included the remodelling of the social framework of this country at the present moment or the forcing of their views on a Government which did not wish to hear them, considering their numerical unimportance in the matter of votes. When they could speak for the whole building industry they became something to which the Government had to attend, but when they spoke only for architects they knew exactly by what had already happened how much attention they would get.

The trouble, as had been remarked, had been going on for a long time: the profession had not been able to convince the world in general that it was primarily the planner, primarily the organiser, primarily all the things that they thought they were and which during his two years' presidency he made himself hoarse saying they were; but, on the whole, he thought that they had really got a great deal more recognition and had had a greater part in what little had been done than it was possible to inform the profession generally.

Mr. A. H. MOBERLY [F.] said that one speaker had told them that he did not aim at the disruption of the R.I.B.A., but that he did aim at the disruption of the Executive Committee. That, he thought, was a nice, clear statement, and he thought it only fair that a member of that Committee should say something about what they had been trying to do and the sort of difficulties which they faced.

Obviously anyone in the body of the hall could say "We ought to let people off their subscriptions," or "We ought to spend more on this and that," or "Look at this debt." Unfortunately, however, the Executive Committee was responsible for these things and had to attend to all these things together. It was not an easy business. It was quite possible that another Executive Committee might do the job a great deal better, but that was the kind of difficulty with which they were faced, and it was extraordinarily difficult to know what was the best solution, to know exactly where they should steer as between spending more money and cutting down activities.

Mr. Moberly next referred to the time of the meeting and said that it was fixed after very careful discussion on the part of the Executive. It was quite possible that they had made a mistake and that a later hour would be tried another time.

A great number of speeches and remarks had definitely not been helpful. That, he thought, was intelligible. The profession was going through a very hard time and everybody felt unhappy and disgruntled, and so they brought up their grievances and sectional interests; but obviously what they wanted was to pull together. A great number of those who had spoken this afternoon were quite convinced that their particular solution to a particular problem was the right one. It might be; but it might not be. It was extremely difficult for an Executive Committee in war-time to be quite certain that it was making the right decision.

Finally, he wished to let people know that, whether they were doing it right or wrong, the R.I.B.A. was getting a great deal of very devoted service from members of the Executive.

Mr. R. TOWNSEND [A.] said that it was impossible for members who had no knowledge of what the Executive Committee was doing and who could not be told what was going on to make

constructive suggestions. It was perfectly clear that on every occasion they would simply be told that it was being done, they hoped to do it, they were trying to do it, or they were seeing so-and-so. It was not sufficient simply to say that they were doing it, because if it was being done then, when it was possible to produce results, some effort should be made to get those results put into operation. There should be some campaign for any proposals that the Institute made. But first of all, of course, it should produce results, and as long as action was confidential it was not much use their making suggestions.

Mr. Townsend noted with surprise that the Bosson Research Fellowship was being suspended. It seemed a remarkable way of encouraging research to suspend one of the principal research foundations of the Institute, and he hoped that something could be done about that.

Mr. R. A. DUNCAN [A.] said that some secrecy was inevitable and desirable if discussions were to be brought to a successful conclusion.

A PLEA FOR UNITY

Mr. A. C. BUNCH [F.] spoke as a country member and also as a member of the Executive. He reminded the meeting that the members of that Committee had been elected by a democratic institution in a democratic country. He felt sure that so far they had done their duty to the best of their ability.

The meeting should not, he thought, go by without a tribute to the President. At the opening of his term the social world had begun to fall to pieces about them. What an end to the hopes he must have had of the years of his Presidency! But he had left no stone unturned in what he had tried to do for the good of the profession. There was no door at which he had not knocked in order that architects might be considered and their services used. He hoped that at least this meeting would let him go away with the pleasant feeling in his heart that whatever little criticism there might have been from some of the lively and more youthful members, at least they all felt that he had done his job for them as their President, and had done it well.

The Executive would be delighted when it was possible to resume the ordinary working of the Institute. If anyone had miscalculated what was going to happen, the Government had made the greatest miscalculation, a miscalculation, however, on the right side because they had been ready with defences which they had not had to use.

After a reference to the serious financial position of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Bunch urged that with all their enthusiasm for and interest in the profession, it should be possible to pull together in the Institute.

Mr. H. P. G. MAULE, D.S.O., M.C. [F.], said that as representative of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects he had asked Mr. Hall to be kind enough to see him, and he had given him a whole hour of his time and had been fully into all that the maligned Executive Committee was doing, and had told him what he was doing himself. After that interview, he (Mr. Maule) had written to the six chairmen of his Society and told them that he could not imagine that more could be done than was being done in the interest of everybody.

They were all going to suffer from this war. To ventilate private grievances now showed, he thought, a complete absence of that war mentality which they had to have if they were going to win the war. They had to lay aside private interests and pull together for the good of the country and for the good of this Institute.

THE DESPERATE POSITION OF THE PROFESSION

Mr. R. D. MANNING [A.] said he felt sure that some of the older members were rather bored with this subject by now, but he thought that there was a great deal of misunderstanding about the so-called sectarianism in the profession.

He felt in a slight difficulty because, as a member of the Council, he had received a number of reports of the proceedings of the special Executive Committee and had been asked to keep them until the next Council meeting. That seemed to him to be a good

argument against the way in which the Institute was being run at present, because it was obvious that things were moving so rapidly that a large number of the points in those reports would be dead by the time of the Council meeting. Moreover, the membership would never have had a chance of knowing what they were or of ventilating an opinion on them.

The present emergency was one which was more drastic and vital than anything that they had faced before; for the majority of the profession it was a question of bread and butter.

He could not divulge the details of the reports to which he had referred, but the fact was that in clause after clause of them he found reference to things that were being done in the hope of procuring work for private practitioners. This emphasis on the needs of private practising architects occurred over and over again.

He was not complaining as a matter of antagonism to private architects as such; but so many men were unable to put themselves in the place of the salaried architect. The average private architect had financial resources. (Laughter.) It was not necessary to say that there were numbers of smaller men in private practice who found difficulty in keeping their heads above water, but a man did not go into private practice without resources of some kind, and the man in private practice had a very different standard of what he called financial resources.

The salaried man had absolutely no reserve of cash on which to fall back. The bulk of the members of the profession in salaried positions were men, he suggested, between the ages of 28 to 45, getting salaries which did not enable them to put aside reserves of money. Many private practitioners seemed to think that the salaried man, particularly in an official office, was in a soft job, with guaranteed employment and a pension; but that is far from the truth.

The situation for the majority of these men was desperate. In local government departments they had been kicking their heels, except for the few who had been on A.R.P. work, for about three months, and now in the department in which he worked, which was one of the biggest in the country, they were told that about half the department was to be sacked as redundant.

Some Government departments were overworking their architectural staffs disgracefully; they were having to work 54 to 60 hours a week. It is not a question of the last few weeks; it had been going on for many months. Had the R.I.B.A. taken any steps to suggest, urge or, better still, demand that no overtime should be worked whilst there were architects unemployed?

This sectarianism was not just a feud between the salaried man and the private practitioner. If there was bad feeling between the two branches of the profession, the blame did not lie with the salaried man.

Mr. THOMAS E. SCOTT [F.] said that the R.I.B.A. was investigating this problem of overtime and letters had been sent to the Government departments responsible for requiring assistant architects to work almost twice as many hours as they ought, whilst there was so much unemployment in the profession.

He thought Mr. Manning's attitude towards the Institute's work deplorable. There was never in any discussion in the R.I.B.A. the slightest suggestion that the practising architect or the assistant architect should be given the first choice. It was the practice of architecture which appeared to be the concern of the Executive Committee, all of whose activities were directed towards the profession which they all represented.

Mr. K. J. CAMPBELL [A.] pointed out that, since for the second time the meeting had been called at a time when no assistant could get to it, it was not possible to get away from the fact that it was called for private architects.

Mr. A. G. LING [A.] again put it to the meeting that they should have power to pass resolutions.

THE B.I.N.C. APPROACH TO GOVERNMENT

Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON [F.] said that in the big submission to the Government on which this Institute had been collaborating with B.I.N.C. there was no mention of the private architect at all. The recommendations dealt with public works

and private works, both without distinction. The aim was to get building going generally, and not one section of building. There was no criticism of any architectural or planning work executed by any department. There was criticism in respect of muddle about supplies and things of that kind. The whole aim was to get the industry going and if they could all—salaried assistants, private practitioners and so on—regard themselves as part of the industry, they would get on much more quickly.

The Special Committee was only a programme committee from which these questions would be passed on to a series of bodies each interested in a particular field; the question of the salaried man could very well find a place in that programme, and in fact it had to.

Where they had criticised Government departments it had been on the score of employing the wrong people for the job, regardless of whether they were private practising people or Government people. They had pointed out that camps had been put in the hands of contractors and quantity surveyors without an architect, or, if there was an architect, he was a salaried man taken from a private practising architect and given the job of architect under the contractor. That was what they had fought.

He did not believe that the A.A.S.T.A. statement helped in the least. Complaints about the attitude of the Institute were properly ventilated at a meeting such as this, or in the form of a formal complaint to the Executive, but they were in danger of splitting on the rock of internal schisms before they really got going on their public campaign. Things had to go slowly. The Institute could not afford to be associated with any premature action which would make it look foolish if reports were got out rapidly on inaccurate information. If that happened and such reports were sponsored by the Institute, no other document issued by the Institute would have the respect due to it. The younger bodies could leap into the breach—they had all done it in the past, when they were young—and nobody minded; but a body like the Institute, a mature body with ostensibly the best resources of the profession at its command, had to be right. One mis-step, and the whole structure was prejudiced.

The Executive was not acting just out of sheer personal ambition or for any other reason except that they had been put there and were trying very earnestly to do their job.

The PRESIDENT, closing the meeting, referring to the suggestion that they had promoted a Bill to keep themselves in office, said that the Act referred to had been introduced by the Privy Council, who had charge of all chartered institutes, universities and so on, to indemnify those bodies, under definite controls, in cases where they are unable to comply with their byelaws owing to war conditions. It was necessary to apply to the Privy Council, and heaven forbid that they should have voted themselves into office for the duration! The Council at its meeting in January would consider what was to be done about the elections.

On the assistant question, he said that one of the great difficulties of the last war had been that the inflated Government offices had simply sacked assistants wholesale at the end of the war. What they wanted to try to do was to prevent those extra people being taken on into Government departments, because they would have no hope at the end of the war, when the private practitioner would perhaps have gone out of practice. That was the difficulty there.

On the other hand, there was in the B.I.N.C. report a strong urge that money should be released for essential municipal works such as schools and hospitals, and in particular that if the money could not be released for the whole works, at any rate money should be released for the preparation of the architect's and quantity surveyor's works, in anticipation of an early start.

To give this meeting power to pass resolutions, he said, would be a reversal of our byelaws, and it would be necessary to go to the Council and then to the Privy Council. Very many of the eight suggestions, which they saw for the first time in the technical Press and not in the office, would be completely contrary to R.I.B.A. byelaws, and we should have had to have new byelaws sanctioned by the Privy Council in order to carry them out.

The meeting then closed.

FINANCE

A STATEMENT BY THE HON. TREASURER

It is only a year ago, not the æon it seems, that over eleven thousand letters of appeal for contributions towards the cost of the new headquarters were sent out. That appeal has had, and is still having, results in near and remote parts of the world. Subscriptions and donations have come from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, Canada and South America, India, China, Africa and Egypt. But their total does not approach what is needed. Besides paying the interest and reducing the debt on the new building, funds must be found for those activities which cannot be completely axed, even if reduced.

This is no time to launch forth into new and costly schemes. Present realities must be faced and preparations made for a future shrouded in mists. Every new committee costs money and makes work for an over-occupied and depleted staff. Even a telephone call takes up somebody's time, while letters calling for research may engage a number for considerable periods.

The Finance Committee are trustees for the Institute: now more than ever. The trust they hold in this time of war will be best conserved by seeing, so far as foresight can, that the burden of debt is not increased. None can foretell the result of the war and its effect on institutions such as ours; none can know if we can even survive. The longer the war lasts the greater will be the strain. Each year will have an effect on finances almost as though a direct hit had been registered by the enemy. A reduction in income is inevitable, probably increasing as the years of the war extend. The decrease cannot be gauged, but it may easily amount to some thousands of

pounds a year. To meet this loss is only the second of the Committee's anxieties; the first being the payment of unavoidable annual charges that are the initial calls on the Institute's resources—charges that must be met before the thought of other expenditure is entertained, and most surely before any costly, or any new schemes can be embarked upon. Such charges are the debt, Library, the JOURNAL, contributions for scholarships and other beneficent activities. The cost of administration and staff, though reduced, cannot be avoided. Wishful thinking will not alter facts, but by thought we can avoid putting unbearable burdens on the Institute, while straining every nerve to keep alive its essential values. And the Institute is doing this. Constant efforts are being made in every direction to assist members of the profession and to present their views where they may, and do, bear fruit. An examination of the JOURNAL of 20 November and of 11 December last year and of the architectural press indicates what is being done.

The Finance Committee is unable to take a merely sectional or local view of its responsibilities. Membership subscriptions and response to appeals come from every section of the profession and from every part of the world, not from within the Empire only, for membership is more widely scattered even than the Empire. Its survey must be broad enough to allow for this breadth of the Institute's basis. The Committee's duty is to conserve resources to meet the Institute's obligations. Until these obligations have been met it must say no—and no again—to every new expense that may be pressed upon it.

L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN [F.]

THE INSTITUTE'S APPEAL

The following is the twelfth list of donations received up to 30 December 1939 in response to the appeal issued to all members and honorary members and students on 16 December 1938.

Members who are contemplating making an increased payment of subscription whereby the amount of the increase will be payable to the appeal fund are reminded that if they are prepared to enter into an agreement for the payment of such increased subscription for a period of seven years or more they will be entitled to deduct income tax at the standard rate from the amount by which the subscription is increased.

Full particulars were published in the issue of the JOURNAL for 6 February, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

DONATIONS

	£	s.	d.
K. W. Aimer [A.]	0	14	0
Professor Bernard Ashmole [Hon. A.]	5	5	0
L. T. Channing [Student]	1	1	0
H. Moncrieff [A.]	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Lionel B. Phillips [A.]	1	1	0
W. S. Putwain [A.]	1	1	0
A. G. Quibell [L.]	2	2	0

DONATIONS FROM R.I.B.A. ALLIED SOCIETIES

	£	s.	d.
(being part of the rebate of members' subscriptions for 1939.)			
Cape Provincial Institute of Architects	11	16	3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association	30	16	0
Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects	15	8	0
Northants, Beds. and Hunts. Association of Architects	23	16	0
Institute of Southern Rhodesian Architects	3	1	3
Royal Society of Ulster Architects	4	14	6

The donations and increased subscriptions or contributions received and promised and Bank interest up to 30 December 1939 represent a total of £6,944 9s. This amount does not include increase of subscriptions or contributions promised for which no definite period is stated.

WEATHERINGS

By ERIC L. BIRD [A.], and WILLIAM ALLEN [A.], Building Research Station

General

There is, in this country, a generally accepted technique of arrangements for shedding rainwater from the incidental small horizontal surfaces on the exteriors of buildings. The devices adopted, which consist of a system of slopes and drips, are usually accepted without question, although the efficiency of some of them is at best doubtful. That their action is by no means generally understood is shown by the frequent use of variations from the more efficient types—made for purely æsthetic reasons—which commonly result in minor structural damage or in unpleasant staining on the building face.

On the Continent there is a well-developed technique for the treatment of these surfaces, extensive use being made of impermeable materials, in particular, sheet metals. With these, coverings are formed which are protective in nature and are so designed that moisture is discharged without staining the building. For these coverings the term *weatherings* is used, and they are applied over window sills, string courses, projecting window heads, cornices, parapet copings, balcony floors, etc.

It is sometimes difficult in practice to distinguish between what Continental workmen know as *weatherings* from what we in this country recognise as *flashings*. In general, however, it seems that the term *flashings* can be restricted to the protection given to joints between adjacent areas of differing materials and slopes, while the term *weatherings*, in the Continental meaning of the term, not only covers protection of horizontal surfaces (other than those large enough to be termed roofs) but the design of the water-shedding edge or drip.

Some Individual Aspects of the Problem

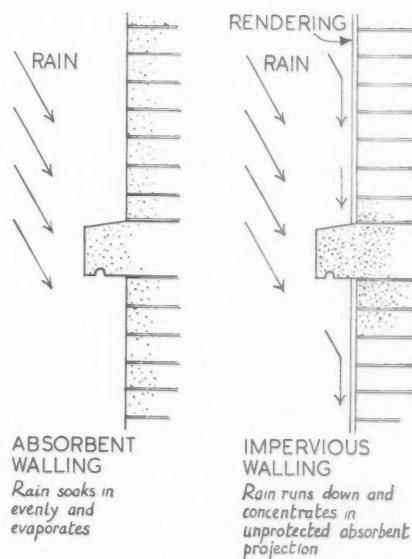
Small horizontal surfaces on buildings present two problems which are related to one another. These are:—

- (a) *Deterioration of portions of the structure resulting from the penetration of moisture where this lodges on the surfaces.*

The degree of moisture penetration will depend on the permeability of the material forming the surface (e.g., a window sill) and also on the slope, if any, which has been given to it. Flat brick offsets or plinths are particularly likely to cause local dampness in walls; certain porous stones used in sills or copings are also bad in this respect. On the other hand, a painted hardwood sill, properly sloped and provided with a drip on the soffit, will efficiently shed water provided the paint film is maintained.

Where walls have an impervious outer skin, such as a cement rendering or painted concrete, unprotected horizontal projections are very prone to moisture penetration. The reason is clear; little of the water falling on such a wall is absorbed, so that it runs uninterruptedly downwards to lodge upon any projection provided. Any cracks or crevices (such as are common on projections) will thus absorb a large volume of moisture, which will tend to be absorbed into the wall interior, from which it cannot readily evaporate. For such surfaces a good weathering is a certain protection. The action of rainwater on unprotected projections in absorbent and impervious walls is shown in Fig. 1.

Typical effects of moisture penetration resulting from a lack of weatherings are bands of moisture on interior plastered surfaces, external stains and sign of damp below the unprotected member, accelerated decay of



Note: Dots show soaking in of moisture

Fig. 1



Above: Typical example showing the damage caused to a parapet by the penetration of water through the coping



Right: An unprotected stone cornice damaged by water penetration

[Photographs by courtesy of the Lead Industries Development Council]

the horizontal member itself and efflorescence due to the washing out of soluble salts from the walling material. Inspection of almost any group of buildings of various ages will show examples of these defects. On the outside, bands of moisture and efflorescence will often be observed, particularly on parapets; on the older buildings will be seen decayed sills, cornices and string courses. In the case of cornices the decay will often be observed on the soffits. This is sometimes loosely attributed to the action of sulphur in deposits of soot. It may in part be due to this, but the principal cause is a concentration of sulphates, taken into solution as the unprotected cornice becomes saturated. Some examples are shown in the accompanying photographs.

(b) Indiscriminate staining of vertical surfaces.

Streaking results when soot which has lodged on various projections is washed off by rain. This soot-laden water has to be discharged clear of vertical surfaces or it will run down them and leave streaky markings. Such markings are always found in areas of high atmospheric pollution under windows where the sills have inadequate drips, or where no projecting sill is provided.

In normal building work the traditional projecting sill with a drip on the soffit and a turn-up at the end will, if properly designed, prevent streaking of the wall surface below, particularly if the wall surface is absorbent. In the case of dark-coloured brickwork

defective sills and drips may cause a certain amount of staining which will be not easily observable, though an equivalent amount will be readily seen on a wall surface of white limestone or oolite (e.g., Portland stone).

Impervious wall surfaces, on the other hand, are very prone to develop such unintended markings. It can be said that much of the adverse criticism of reinforced concrete buildings in respect of their readiness to show streaky markings is due not to the material or even to its impervious surfacing, as much as to the frequent failure of designers to provide adequate drips to the horizontal surfaces such as sills or parapets.

Light-coloured wall surfaces, whether absorbent (Portland stone or sand-lime brick) or impervious (cement renderings or paint), are not necessarily unsuited to soot-laden urban atmospheres but, if unsightliness is to be avoided, far more attention to weatherings and drips is required with them than in the case of absorbent dark-coloured wall surfaces (red facing brickwork). Further, the impervious surface will in any case require rather more attention (i.e., periodic washing) than the absorbent surface.

Much of the unsightly marking on wall surfaces is due to the lack of understanding on the part of the designer of the combined action of rainwater and soot and of the steps necessary to deal with it. Drips are commonly of inadequate depth and width, or are sometimes omitted. Designers seem often to be guided in the matter solely by aesthetic considerations which advance no further than appearance on the drawing board. It is therefore hardly surprising that many buildings, when exposed to weather for some time, exhibit unhappy design effects that were not in the least intended. Many architects have hitherto regarded such effects as beyond their control, whereas in fact they are not.

A typical example of bad practice is the failure to extend a drip to the full length of a sill. This always results in streaking below the ends. Further, it has been observed by the Building Research Station that even an adequate drip may sometimes fail to function if the projecting member is permeable (e.g., a porous stone sill). In the absence of a metal weathering, heavy rain will cause the underside of the projection to become heavily charged with moisture and the water flowing over the surface will then sometimes pass over the drip by actually running up into it and down the other side.

The Design of Weatherings

From the foregoing it can be seen that the functions of a weathering are briefly these :—

- (1) To protect the horizontal surface and its junctions with neighbouring vertical surfaces from moisture penetration.
- (2) To discharge the moisture collected in such a way that staining of the building face will not result.

To fulfil the first of these two functions it follows that in the design of weatherings it will be necessary to provide :—

- (a) An impermeable surface, preferably jointless. If joints must be made they should be so fashioned that moisture cannot in any way get through them.
- (b) Where junctions between vertical and horizontal surfaces occur, the edges of the weathering must be turned up and jointed to the vertical surface in such a way that moisture will be drained naturally and easily from vertical to horizontal.
- (c) A slight slope, sufficient to prevent moisture from standing on the horizontal surface.

Fulfilment of the second requirement, the prevention of staining, will require the following two provisions :—

- (a) A sharp, generous and regular water-shedding edge.
- (b) A good turn-up at the ends of the weathering, to prevent a concentration of moisture being blown over at this point.

These points can perhaps usefully be illustrated by notes on typical horizontal members.

(1) *Window sills* should have a slope to carry the water away from the window and a sharp drip along the whole of the front edge to discharge it. They must also have arrangements for turning it rapidly away from the jambs which appear to be a very vulnerable point in sill weatherings. This is possibly because winds blowing at an angle to the wall-face tend to drive the rainwater on the sill into a corner. Therefore weatherings should be turned up on the jambs and also round mullions and the adjacent face of the wall as far as the end of the sill (see below).

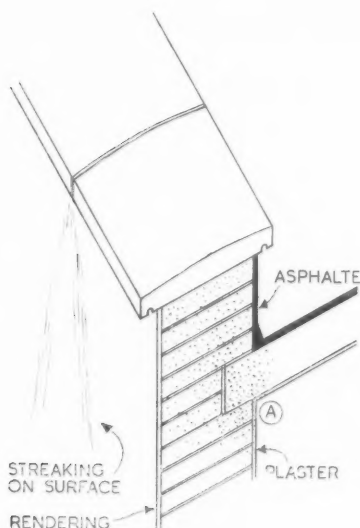
(2) In *parapet copings* drips should be provided on both edges and there should also be an upper surface that is continuously waterproof. Many otherwise



Copper weatherings to sills at the Roche Products Factory, Welwyn, by Prof. O. Salviusberg and C. Stanley Brown

excellent materials, commonly used on parapets, allow moisture to penetrate at the joints. For instance, when terra cotta or glazed faience copings are jointed in cement mortar, the latter shrinks on setting and allows moisture to penetrate. Even the provision of a damp-course immediately below such copings will not prove entirely satisfactory, since the mortar is liable to fall out from the edge of the projection, with the result that rainwater misses the drip and runs down the wall. Typical streaks below the joints of such copings can often be observed on parapets. A particularly bad case arises where the dampcourse is omitted on a parapet that is impervious on both sides (e.g., asphalt on one side and rendering on the other). Here moisture may get through the joints without being able to escape (see Fig. 2).

The metal weathering overcomes these difficulties satisfactorily. It can be applied in long lengths, the



Note: Dots mark infiltration and trapping of moisture in waterproof wall

Fig. 2

joints can be made completely watertight and the drip can be continuous.

(3) The weatherings of cornices and string courses require slopes, drips, sound joints and a turn up against the wall with cover flashings. This is not uncommon practice in Great Britain. The result of such weatherings is greatly to prolong the life of the smaller members of cornices on the soffits. It is, however, important that the drip should be well free of the edge of the

cornice. If the metal is merely turned down over the top edge of the stone or wood, water will run down the cyma. Alternatively, in cornices the weathering may slope inwards to a gutter and R.W.P.

(4) *Chimney stacks* can, with advantage, have metal weatherings on their top surfaces. It is a common experience that tops of stacks decay rapidly under the action of excessive thermal and moisture movement. It is a not uncommon practice on the Continent to encase chimney stacks entirely in metal weatherings, extending from the flue openings to the roof flashings. This practice has the advantage of keeping the stack dry and thus improving chimney draught.

Materials for Weatherings

The following are the materials available for the fabrication of weatherings:—

- (1) Asphalt.
- (2) Cast-iron.
- (3) Sheet metals:
 - (a) Aluminium.
 - (b) Steel.
 - (c) Brass.
 - (d) Lead.
 - (e) Copper.
 - (f) Zinc.

Of these the first, asphalt, has a limited use. It is impermeable and jointless, but it is not always possible to get the perfectly accurate drip edge required for some locations. Moreover, it cannot support itself to any great extent. Cornices, and possibly parapets, might be said to be places where it could be used best.

The behaviour of asphalt when used on vertical or horizontal surfaces will depend to a large extent upon the key afforded by the surface to which it is applied, and also, to some extent, on the hardness of the asphalt.

Cast-iron sills are marketed, can be given suitable form, and will not corrode deeply even if left unpainted. They must be used in standard lengths, however, or else be specially made, which may be somewhat expensive.

Of the sheet metals, aluminium sheet and brass are little used, although the former appears to have possibilities. Steel is sometimes used, more on the Continent than in Great Britain, a sill weathering being fabricated as part of a metal window. Steel requires upkeep, the life of the sill depending entirely on the continuous soundness of the paint film.

The other three metals—lead, copper and zinc—are the most popular and useful for weatherings.

Lead is the traditional material used in this country for the protection of small horizontal surfaces. It is malleable, chemically inert and ductile, but possesses small tensile strength. This last fact really places it in the category of coverings (like asphalt), since it must be provided with an even bed. The edge of sheet lead can be made to form a drip, provided the vertical

portion is not unduly large or, alternatively, is properly supported. The drip cannot be made accurate enough for some purposes, however, and it may be argued that lead is more properly a material for flashings than for true weatherings.

Copper, being malleable, ductile, stable, tough and possessing a relatively high tensile strength, is particularly suitable for weatherings. It can form a weathering over a roughly finished wall, can be worked to different shapes (though not so easily as lead) and can be formed into a drip of almost any height. In Continental weathering practice, copper is regarded somewhat as a "luxury" material to be used where a particularly high degree of permanence is required.

Zinc is used extensively for weatherings on the Continent, and appears to have many qualities which make it eminently suited to the purpose. It is workable, yet sufficiently rigid to hold an accurate shape, and it can be painted. Its life, in gauges normal for this work, should be at least forty years, even in the most badly polluted atmospheres, and in only moderately polluted areas a considerably longer life than this should be obtained. It usually gives the cheapest form of metal weathering.

It is wise, in using zinc, to avoid thin gauges, and also, as far as possible, soldering, for although it is not difficult to solder satisfactorily, there have been many cases in which the use of unsuitable solders has resulted in rapid failure. There is a widespread belief that the urine of cats is injurious to zinc, but this idea seems to be without foundation.

Fixing Weatherings

The application of asphalt is a well-known process and need not be considered here, nor need the fixing of cast-iron and pre-fabricated steel sill weatherings. Those of sheet copper and zinc, however, need some comment since this part of the work will be new to many English architects.

There are no hard and fast rules, and fixings of many types can be devised at will. In some cases which have been seen, wires were fixed to the underside of the weathering, or through it, and then drawn down and tied around a nail in the face of the building. The wire and nail in this case are finally pointed or rendered over. These methods both require soldering and have some other rather unsatisfactory features, and perhaps a better type of fixing especially for zinc is by means of a base plate. This is made with a lip to engage the edge of the weathering and has clips whereby it may be embedded in mortar on the masonry of the building. Both the base plate and weathering can be put together before being bedded into the mortar, or in some cases the base plate fixed first and the weathering fitted later.

Fig. 3 shows a typical sill weathering of this type, with an excellent type of edge and a good turn-up at the ends formed entirely by folding, no solder being needed (which may be an advantage if zinc is used). In this case it may be noted that the turn-up is folded a second time to receive a rendering. There are other methods of treating the ends, such as pointing them in, or recessing them dry into grooves. The treatment will depend upon the material of which the walls are made.

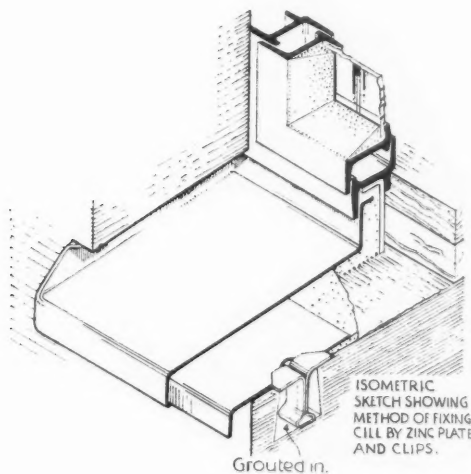


Fig. 3

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Debate in *The Times* Correspondence Columns

Since war and the troubles of the Building Industry began, the leaders of the industry have been looking for means to move the Government to full understanding of the seriousness of the problem and of its pervasive character.

On 29 December a letter from Mr. Stanley Hall in *The Times* "rang the bell." He stated the case for new and more carefully considered attention by the Government to the Industry's affairs in a way that immediately elicited response from the leaders of most sections of the industry, and by so doing has given exactly the right background to the work which, by the time this JOURNAL is published, will have been carried a stage further by the deputation from the Building Industries National Council to the Minister of Supply on 11 January.

The President's letter, which was given first place in *The Times* correspondence on 29 December, was as follows:—

SIR,—The causes of the present tragic position in the building industry are deep-rooted. No Government yet appears to have appreciated the highly important economic influence of this industry, although it is responsible for the employment of approximately 25 per cent. of the total insured industrial population.

The Government's ban on new works involving the expenditure of public capital, and the related ban on new issues, have stopped virtually all new civil building. The total value of such work affected has been reliably estimated to be £200,000,000, leading to the direct loss of a potential national revenue of at least £10,000,000 per annum. The building industries, suffering these and other restrictions, have 359,000 unemployed operatives, resulting in an unproductive expenditure at the rate of £18,000,000 a year. Their employment would yield almost that amount in revenue. This means a total national loss of about £30,000,000 per annum.

The Lord Chancellor and the Minister of Health have both stated in Parliament recently that the building industry is suffering from a shortage of key materials; in fact, except for timber (which has been and is still being most wastefully used) the direct contrary is the case. Large surpluses of building materials or of capacity for producing them exist. The Government, in its wartime demands on the building industry, has not made full use of the technical and administrative resources of the architectural profession. This has been a contributory cause of many of the ills

of the Government's wartime building programmes, although the function of organising the production of buildings of all kinds is that of the architect in collaboration with the other partners in the building industry.

The remedy is a simple one. The building industry should be regarded as an entity and not as a collection of separate interests. There is hardly a problem of any magnitude affecting the industry which is not one of common concern. Once this has been accepted as a principle of administration the logical outcome would seem to be the creation of a Ministry of Building as an effective means of safeguarding the country's greatest peace-time industry—the groundwork of this great administrative reform is being prepared by the industry itself, but its adoption and development require sympathetic Government assistance.

Your obedient servant,

E. STANLEY HALL.

In the same number of *The Times* there was a letter from Mr. C. H. Clark, a director of John Lay & Co., a building firm of Portsmouth, calling attention to the disastrous effect of Government policy on the small and medium sized building firms, the firms in which a large part of the finest experience of the British building industry is to be found.

On 2 January Sir Alfred Hurst, chairman of the London Builders' Conference, contributed a long letter in which he referred, first, to the unfortunate recent history of the building industry, in which there had been excessive and cut-throat competition—the rise in the cost of building products had intensified competition, and the various Government departments, like any other unprincipled and unco-ordinated clients, had exploited the Industry's competitive spirit rashly, instead of making any attempt to intervene in the Industry to protect it from the disintegrating effects of this excessive competition.

The Government, against advice from the Industry, had retained in war their traditional "customer" attitude to the industry, had selected firms for work without any clear principles so that "waste and even worse abuses" had been invited and universal unemployment among professional men and operatives had been stimulated. Sir Alfred pleaded for the unification of the Industry on the lines of the unification of the steel industry.

"We are fast changing . . . [to a time] . . . in which economic development will no longer come of itself, but will have

to be planned by the Government and induced by vigorous action.

"... The immediate need is for the centralisation under one strong authority... of all Government dealings with the building industry, making full use of the expert knowledge which every section of it is anxious to place at the disposal of the Government."

Sir Alfred Hurst did not support Mr. Stanley Hall's suggestion for a Ministry of Building, but proposed the re-alignment in one Ministry of all departments concerned with Government functions bearing on economic development.

On 3 January, Mr. Tatchell [F.], Past-President of B.I.N.C., emphasised the vast size of the industry; "20 per cent. greater than either coal mining or the whole of the group of engineering industries," even if considered on a narrow view which did not include the architects, surveyors and sub-contractors and manufacturers of materials and specialised products.

B.I.N.C. was a central organisation representative of the industry whose offers of help had met with "little response" from the Government.

Sir Percy Hurd, on the same day, proposed a joint conference of the contract-placing departments and the R.I.B.A., the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, the Surveyors' Institute and the Institute of Builders, including "of course... representatives who can express the point of view of the younger architects—those in whose hands the future of the profession lies."

On 5 January, Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Chairman of the London Brick Company, and one-time Commissioner for the Special Areas, described the present position as due in the main to the collapse of building by private enterprise which started after the September, 1938, crisis. Sir Malcolm raised in a more definite way than previous correspondents the fundamental question whether or not the Government wanted the Industry to continue to exist as a primary national service in war-time:—

"The immediate need is for a definite statement of policy by the Government with regard to the position of the building industry. Is it essential, or is it non-essential in respect of work other than that demanded by the war? Until this question is answered authoritatively none engaged in the industry can plan for the future, whatever the prospects."

"In the Great War the building industry was generally regarded as non-essential. Building material manufacturers could not obtain either adequate labour or material, even for the maintenance of buildings and of plant. It is undesirable that the industry should continue to drift on without knowledge of the Government's intentions as to its future. It may be that expenditure on building non-essential for war purposes will have to be discouraged, but endeavour should be made to prevent total prohibition of new building if we are to avoid a state of post-war disorganization which would seriously impede recovery. It should be remembered that the inability of the building industry to make an early post-war recovery may react so as to retard any general national recovery."

Sir Malcolm Stewart suggested that it would be futile to attempt centralised Government control, but proposed the co-ordination of existing Government controls.

In the same number valuable support to the advocacy of renewal of building activity was given by Mr. Oswald Healing, President of the C.S.I., who proposed the removal or modification of restrictive controls. He also urged that contract-placing departments should employ private firms of professional men and gave particular support to Sir Percy Hurd's suggestion of a conference.

An article in *The Times*, by the Labour correspondent, on 5 January, under the heading *Building Trade in War-time*, contained a survey of the position and notes on Government proposals which seemed authoritative. In general, the article was an *apologia* for the existing state of things, it admitted that some mistakes had been made, but tried to explain them away as due to the peculiar difficulties of war-time. Particularly the article defended the practice which all critics from within the Industry have condemned of placing contracts only with the larger firms, though it was suggested that the Government were aware of the evil effect of this policy on the Industry as a whole and were proposing to modify it. They were also proposing to abandon the practice of placing contracts on a "cost plus" basis, "unless the circumstances are so exceptional that the departments cannot prepare plans, specifications and bills of quantities necessary for tenders."

On 8 January Mr. W. H. Ansell asked for the ban on civic building to be raised, at least to allow preliminary work on surveys and plans to be done so that the local authorities' architectural staffs could be kept employed.

The Times, in summing up the correspondence on 8 January in a leading article, said that consultation between the Government and the building and engineering sections of the Industry was not enough:

"... all the knowledge and wisdom of the industry is not possessed by builders, civil engineers, and building trade operatives, and the Government would do wisely to hear from the other sections, from the subsidiary industries, and most certainly from the professional bodies connected with building, what more can be done by the industry and for it."

Little hope was seen for the small builder unless the embargo on loans could be modified and alternative materials found to replace those in short supply. "The important Building Priority Committee, with the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour for its chairman, must look for the earliest moment to advise relaxation of the restrictions which have driven the small builder out of business. Otherwise he will not be there when urgently wanted and his staff will have been dispersed."

B.I.N.C., *The Times* suggested, stands as the nucleus of a unified Industry, but the Industry is not yet homogeneous; to become so it must have Government assistance.

"There may be good will on the industry's part, but there must be quite as much good organisation both by the Government and by the industry. The two must go together."

Correspondence

POSTMORTEM AND RESURRECTION

29 Avenue Road,
London, N.W.8

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Whenever illness is mentioned one's mind automatically conjures up a doctor in charge of the paraphernalia of illness. How often when building is mentioned does one automatically picture an architect in the same way working with those who wield bricks and mortar, and put up scaffolding. Sometimes yes, when the work is very expensive and florescent, but even then his image does not float easily in the busy mental picture of building activity and ringing trowels. He is on the edge, he supplies something which other people, more knowing, adapt to the needs of the job. That surely is not an unfair picture to the man-in-the-street. The architect is on the edge. His function is not definite. It is if you know all about an R.I.B.A. contract, but even the R.I.B.A. contract is something nebulous. A new one is produced quinquennially or thereabouts and nobody accepts any of them in their entirety. How then could the man-in-the-street grasp the absolute function of an architect? What is his code? For good or for evil, the codes of other professions have a definite place in the mind of the public.

The Architecture Club in its hey-day influenced the Press to mention architects' names, but that practice has been waning in the past few years. If a group of men are performing their natural and helpful work in the round of life it should not need a specially created society to boost their work or to centre attention on their functioning by means of banquets or sherry parties. As a means of further enlightening those who are already interested, such a society is, of course, excellent and performs good service, but it is a sad reflection on the profession if special organisations have to exist to publicise the fact that architects exist. There must be something artificial about the architect if he requires propping up. He is evidently not taking his place in the sociological pattern of things. This idea certainly seems to be well founded when war comes along. In a time of absolute need the nation calls on all its available services and necessary man-power both technical and physical. It enrolls them into national service to carry on the life work of the nation. Luxury trades and non-essentials are swept by the board so that the nation's machine is not encumbered in any way. The result is that from 8 to 10 thousand architects have little or no work to do. They are only wanted if destructive fires are about: if there had been air raids architects would have been useful in that particular emergency, but for the adaptation of life to new conditions, for the planning sociologically as well as physically, and for the con-

structive performance the architect is not considered as an essential cog in the wheel of life.

Just in the same way as everybody is tested in times of great trial and stress, the war has found us out. Despite individual competency the architectural profession as a whole needs reorientation. The President of the R.I.B.A. has admitted that "in spite of all that the Institute has done for many years to make known to the public the services that only an architect is trained to fulfil, the powers that be have failed to realise his value." It is no use arguing about this now: the powers that be, that is to say, the organisation of the country, has, like a jury, not appreciated the architect. The architect must not be "upstage" and write letters saying how he has been misunderstood. We do not value such an attitude in other people. Why be snobbish ourselves? There are two sides to the argument. Recent experience has surely proved that we cannot be entirely on the right lines. Our profession can be capable of providing very little national service if, as has actually happened, there is no place for us in the war effort except as draughtsmen. We may think that the framing of national service is all wrong, but why weren't we powerful enough to see all that long before the war came? The war has found us out.

We must revise our architectural education. We must always guard jealously our right to the knowledge of art, but nowadays science should play an integral part in design just as it did when our ancestors designed and built Gothic cathedrals.

If the architect was properly educated and pulled his weight it would be one of the most natural things in the world for engineers to be working under the general direction of the architect who is the master builder.

The architect's general knowledge of construction and its particular relationship to science should command the respect of the builder. The architect's background of practical experience and research should be built up so surely that the builder would have faith in his judgment, and the builder and the architect will then open their hearts to each other as equally essential units in national service whether it be in peace or in war.

A good draughtsman is not necessarily a good architect. Our education must produce master builders, men of affairs who have a supremely aesthetic sense, a scientific method and a sociological groundwork on which to develop their architectural ability. Then instead of asking "to be allowed to help in any architectural way to solve the problems which have been presented" to the Ministry of Health, it will be the most natural thing on earth for the future Ministry of Health to ask architects to think with it and formulate future long-term planning for the good of the nation.

In the meantime we can be of immediate practical use by forming our own research groups as is already being done, and what is more important, we must see that architects who know their job are co-opted on to technical bodies and committees which are assisting the Government with technical reports and constructive work.

Fully qualified architects of experience would have been the most natural material from which to recruit when forming the committees which were to plan evacuation in time of war. It is no use now blaming this group or that society for not having done something.

We must reorientate and take our proper place in the building industry and the world at large, not by reason of our breeding or our dignity but by instilling in it sheer respect for our knowledge and ability to co-ordinate all the elements and interests required to make a good building or scheme far-sighted planning which will contribute to the solution of the problems of the State. Architects both old and young have been too parochial in their different ways and the war has found us out.

The R.I.B.A. is setting up committees: we must all without impairing their efficiency contribute our support to ensure good results. How, Mr. Editor, can the JOURNAL help?

6 January 1940

Yours very truly,
ALISTER MACDONALD

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

3 The Mall,
East Sheen, S.W.14

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I don't want to prolong a correspondence about Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright's visit to England, but I feel that Professor Abercrombie's letter in your issue of 11 December demands a reply from me. In making this reply I find myself in some difficulty, for my respect for Professor Abercrombie's judgment equals my admiration for Frank Lloyd Wright and his work.

So far as my movements are concerned, Professor Abercrombie does not appear to know all the facts. Actually, I didn't skip off to America until the programme of Mr. Wright's visit was well under way. I had the pleasure of meeting him on the night of his arrival in England: I had the privilege of helping to thank him for a talk—which was partly a commentary upon some interesting films—which he gave at the annual banquet of the Architecture Club, a privilege I shared with Mr. E. J. Carter and Mr. John Summerson. Also I had the honour of proposing a vote of thanks to him upon the opening of the exhibition of his work at the Building Centre.

I was not wholly unconcerned with some other items in the programme of his visit, and I had many talks with him, although it was not possible for me actually to attend any of the lectures, for I sailed to the U.S.A. during the week they began. But if the lectures were as queerly obscure as Professor Abercrombie implies, I can't help wondering why they were so well attended. I have heard from reliable sources that they were packed. Apparently they exercised a strange

fascination for Professor Abercrombie, because he seems to have sat through all of them; but I doubt whether anybody would have taken the trouble to attend a second, let alone a third or fourth, lecture if they had been as dull and complex as he suggests.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GLOAG [Hon. A.].

Obituary

Owing to the extreme pressure on space now available in the JOURNAL, restricted to 24 pages, it has proved impossible to maintain the obituary column in its pre-war form. It is possible that in the course of time adequate space will be found to publish brief memoirs, but at present we can only apologise for our inability to give the space necessary to do justice to a section of the JOURNAL which has both historical and personal importance.

PERCIVAL CHERRY BLOW [A.]

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Percival Cherry Blow, President of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects, 1933-34, and an Associate member of the R.I.B.A. Council since 1935. Mr. Blow's practice lay mainly in the St. Albans district.

MAURICE WEBB [F.]

We have received the following additional memoir of Mr. Maurice Webb from Mr. Hamilton H. Turner, F.S.I. :—

The passing of Maurice Everett Webb, at the comparatively early age of 59, has removed from the architectural profession a man of outstanding qualities. It is difficult for those who have had the privilege of his friendship and trust to find words to express their sorrow and their sense of loss, for in all matters connected with building and engineering he had given proof of a judgment and good faith on which absolute reliance could be placed. Indeed, his devotion to principle and his sense of responsibility formed the hall-mark of his character.

As a quantity surveyor, the writer hesitates to appraise the work of a man like Maurice Webb, either in the field of his important professional activities or in that of the signal services which he rendered to his colleagues at the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association. In both spheres his reputation is secure. The present writer can, however, bear witness to the devotion to duty which lay beneath this public achievement, and, as one who has had the privilege and joy of working with him for over 30 years, he feels that no one is better qualified to give his testimony to Maurice Webb's outstanding abilities in everything connected with the practice of an architect. His unflinching kindness and constant help in every detail of an exacting profession will remain in the memory of his clients and will never be forgotten by those who experienced the pleasure and the advantage of his friendship.

His readiness to help all with whom he came into contact was characteristic of him, but the full extent of his help is known only to its recipients. Certainly there are many professional men now in practice who owe much to him and whose lively gratitude will be mingled with regret at the death of one who so consistently put aside self-interest in the service of others.

Accessions to the Library

1938-1939—XVI (Concluded)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publishers for review marked

Books purchased marked

** Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library*

R.
P.

BUILDING SCIENCE (concluded) MATERIALS (concluded)

691.47 box

CLAY PRODUCTS TECHNICAL BUREAU OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Technical) Bulletins:

*No. 8. The Pitched roof.

11". Lond. [1938.] R. To Loan Library.

D.S.I.R.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:

BUILDING RESEARCH

Technical papers:

*No. 26. The solubility of cements. F. M. Lea.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. R.

To Loan Library.

691.71 : 620.193

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE: CORROSION COMMITTEE

Report (4th).

Extracts.—Protection of iron and steel. Being extracts &c., together with some notes on red lead. (Lead Industries [Technical Information Bureau] (L— I— Development Council: T— I— B—).) (Technical pubns., Bulletin No. 4.)

pam. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. [193—.] R.

B.S.I.

B.s.s. :—

*No. 849 . . . for plain sheet zinc roofing.

1939. 2s. R. To Loan Library.

CONSTRUCTION

KNOOP (DOUGLAS) and JONES (G. P.)

693.1 : 366.1

Prolegomena to the mason word. (*Preprint from* Quatuor Coronati Lodge, Ars Quatuor Coronatorum, lii, pt. i.)

pam. 11". Lond. 1939.

693.1 : 366.1 (41.1)

The Scottish mason and the mason word.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". x + 114 pp. Manchester: U.P. 1939.

—Both presented by the Authors.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

693.54

Report on steelwork for buildings.

* Part 1. Loads and stresses.

* 2nd revn. [=3rd ed.] pam. 1938. R. To Loan Library.

693.54 : 621.791.5

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: STEEL

STRUCTURES RESEARCH COMMITTEE—WELDING PANEL

*Welding of steel structures.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1938. R. To Loan Library.

INSTITUTE OF WELDING

693.54 : 621.791.5

*Handbook for welded structural steelwork.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. 1938. R. To Loan Library.

HAUF (H. D.)

693.54.04

Design of steel buildings.

2nd ed. 9". x + 232 pp. New York: John Wiley;

Lond.: Chapman & Hall. 1938. 13s. 6d. R.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

693.55

*Report on reinforced concrete for buildings and structures.

Part i—Loads.

pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. 1938. 1s. R. To Loan Library.

D.S.I.R.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:

BUILDING RESEARCH

Technical papers:

693.55

*No. 22. Studies in reinforced concrete: v. Moment redistribution in r—c—. W. H. Glanville and F. G. Thomas.

1939. 1s. 3d.

*No. 23. vi. The strength and deformation of . . . columns &c.

F. G. Thomas.

1938. 1s.

*No. 24. vii. The strength of long . . . columns &c.

F. G. Thomas.

1939. 9d.

each 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 193—.

To Loan Library.

*No. 25. viii. The strength and deformation of some reinforced concrete slabs subjected to concentrated loading. F. G. Thomas.

pam. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939. 1s. 3d. R. (2).

GRUNDY ()

693.55

*The Essentials of reinforced concrete design.

1939. R. To Loan Library.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

693.625

*Surface finishing of concrete. A survey of continental practice.

By L. F. Denaro and J. G. Wilson.

dupl. typescript (partly printed cover). 13". Lond. [1939.]

Presented (2) by the Association, through Mr. Wilson [A.].

KOVEL'MAN (I. A.)

693.625 : 620.19

Bolezni oblitsovki i odelki zdani. [Defects in decoration,

Stucco surfaces.]

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 175 pp. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi Akademii

Arkhitekturi. 1939. R.

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

694.1.04

Wood structural design data.

Vol. i. Reprint.

reprd. typescript. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". [Washington.] 1934 [1935].

Supplements: Nos. 1-5. [Var. titles.]

5 pams. reprd. typescript. 11". [Washington.]

1938, 1935 (2), 1936, 1937.

Presented by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TIMBER ENGINEERING COMPANY, Washington

694.18

Manual of timber connector construction. [With other pams.

bound in.]

11". Washington. [1935.] Presented.

SANITARY SCIENCE, EQUIPMENT, PROOFING

BEVAN (E. V.) and REES (B. T.)

696.12

Sewers. &c.

2nd ed. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". xiv + 404 pp. + folding pls. Lond.:

Chapman & Hall. 1938. £1 5s. R.

INSTITUTE OF PLUMBERS

696.12.068.345

*Minimum specifications for the installation of soil, waste and ventilating pipes and for the "combined system" &c.

[2nd ed.] pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. 38. 2s. 2d. R. 19

To Loan Library.

SMITH (J. LANDRETH)

696.135

*Notes on the septic tank system of sewage disposal.

80. Lond. 1932. To Loan Library.

- INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS** 696.6 (06)
Regulations for the electrical equipment of buildings.
11th ed. 7½". Lond. 1939. 1s. 1s. 6d. P.
- NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY**
Tests and measurements undertaken by the Physics Department :
Acoustics division. (Aug.) 699.844
Heat division. (Oct.) 697 : 536
Radiology division. (July.) 696.6 : 537-531
each pam. 9¾". Teddington. 1938. R.
- CANESI (G.) and RAMELLI (A. C.)** 696.9 + 729.98
* *Architettura luminosa, etc.*
11". Milan. [1934.]
Presented by Col. W. G. Pringle. To Loan Library.
× MS. 696.92
- MEADOWS (R. R.)** 696.92
Artificial illumination in architecture. A thesis &c. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript, *Penc. D.*, & *Phot.* 13". 1939.
Presented by the Author.
- BLAKE (E. G.)** 697
* Practical hints on the installation of heating apparatus.
(Technical Press Manuals.)
7½". Lond. : Technical Press. 1936. 2s. 6d. R.
To Loan Library.
- WIGNALL (NORMAN)** 697 + 697.9
The Students' text book of heating and ventilation.
2nd ed. 11". 144 pp. Lond. : Technitrade
Journals Ltd. 1939. 10s. R.
697 : 662.5/9 (063)
- COMBUSTION APPLIANCE MAKERS ASSOCIATION (SOLID FUEL)**
Proceedings of annual conference (3rd, cover title), . . . Lond.
. . . 1939. (No. 3176.)
dupl. typescript (printed cover). 9¾". Lond. 1939. R.
- ASCOT GAS & WATER HEATERS, Ltd.** 697.4 : 696.2
Gas the national fuel. Its uses for domestic water heating.
[With illustrations of kitchens and buildings.]
11¼". (ii) + 213 pp. inc. pls. Lond. 1935. R.
- MOLITOR (D. A.)** 697.8
A Practical treatise on chimney design &c.
dupl. typescript. 9". (ii) + iii + 123 pp. Detroit :
Peters Co. 1938. (abt. 9s.) R.
- ROSIN (P. O.)** 697.83
The Aerodynamics of domestic open fires. (Institute of Fuel.)
pam. 12". [Lond. 1939.]
Presented by Mr. John Fox.
- FULLER (C. A.) and SNOW (DAVID)** 697.9
Air conditioning. &c.
9". ix + 577 pp. Lond. : Pitman. 1938. £1. R.
- MARKS (P. L.)** 697.9
A Handbook on ventilation including air conditioning.
8¼". viii + 138 pp. Lond. : Technical Press.
1938. 7s. 6d. R.
- LAWRANCE (JAMES)** 698.1
* *Painting from A to Z.*
2nd ed. 9½". Manchester : Sutherland Pubg. Co.
1938. 15s. R.
To Loan Library.
× MS. 699.81 + 69.022.6
- ROBERTS (E. A.)** 699.81 + 69.022.6
The Prevention of damp penetration in small buildings with
particular consideration to cavity wall construction. (Thesis for
Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Ink D.* [1939.]
Presented by the Author.
- JEANS (Sir JAMES)** 699.844 : 78
Science and music.
7½". xi + 258 pp. + front. + ix pls. Camb. :
U.P. 1937. 8s. 6d. R.
- LLOYD (LL. S.)** 699.844 : 78
Decibels and phons. A musical analogy.
pam. 8¾". Lond., &c. : O.U.P. 1938. 1s. 6d. R.
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH :
BUILDING RESEARCH** D.S.I.R.
Special reports : 699.844.7
* No. 26. The Reduction of noise in buildings. A. H. Davis
and C. J. Morreau.
9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 1s. R. (2).
(A.R.P.) 699.895
- HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT**
Anti-gas precautions and first aid for air raid casualties. (Air
raid precautions handbook No. 2.)
6½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1935. 6d. R.
- SWITZERLAND : EIDG. LUFTSCHUTZKOMMISSION** 699.895
Technische richtlinien für den baulichen luftschutz.
8¼". 44 pp. + 10 folding pls. Bern. 1936. (4 fr.) R.
- ANDERSON (D.)** 699.895
* Lecture on . . . bomb-proof shelters.
1939. R. *To Loan Library.*
- HOME OFFICE : [AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT]** 699.895
Air raid precautions. Specifications, etc., in regard to permanent
lining of trenches.
pam. 13". folding pl. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 4d. P.
- HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT** 699.895
Bomb resisting shelters. (Air raid precautions handbook No. 5A.)
pam. 13¼". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. P.
- * Incendiary bombs and fire precautions. (Air raid precautions
handbook No. 9.)
pam. 6¼". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. R. & P.
- Provision of air raid shelter. (A.R.P. Dept. Circ. 91/1939.)
(Apl.)
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 2d. R.
- * Provision of air raid shelter. (110/1939.)
1939. R. *To Loan Library.*
- Provision of air raid shelters in basements. (Air raid precautions
memorandum No. 10.)
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 4d. P.
- Pamphlet on Shelter from air attack.
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 2d. R.
- INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS : ENGINEERING PRECAUTIONS
(AIR RAID) COMMITTEE** 699.895
E.P.A.R. Memorandum No. 2. Penetration of bombs. (From
Jnl., Mar.)
pam. 8½". Lond. 1939. 6d. R.
Inf. file 699.895
- CLAY PRODUCTS TECHNICAL BUREAU OF GREAT BRITAIN**
Bulletin ARP etc. (Including : Bulletin ARP 2, Suppt. A. :
A.R.P. brick shelters etc.)
pams. 11". Lond. [1939.—] R.
- PRIVY SEAL (LORD), OFFICE OF THE** 699.895 (063)
Air raid shelters. Report of the L— P— S—'s conference.
(Cmd. 6006.)
pam. 9¾". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. P.
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH :
BUILDING RESEARCH STATION LIBRARY** 699.895 : 016
Published information. [A.R.P. Bibliography and abstracts.]
many pams., dupl. typescript. 13". [1939.] R.

- 699.895 : 016
HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT
 Foreign publications summary—
 Sweden. [Sweden : A—R—P—Dept. Technical instructions for the provision of shelters. (Handbook No. 6.)] dupl. typescript. 13". [1939.] R. 699.895 : 016
R.I.B.A. [A.r.p.] Structural air raid precautions. Annotated selected list of official publications up to August 31st, 1939. dupl. typescript. 13½". 1939. 699.895 : 016
SCIENCE LIBRARY
 S—L— Bibliographical series :
 No. 490. Structural defence including some effects of projectiles and bombs. dupl. typescript. 13". Lond. 1939. R.
GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS 699.895 : 34
 *Civil Defence Act, 1939. 9½". Lond. 1939. 2s. P. (2). 699.895 [69.059.6+69.059.2
HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT
 Rescue parties and clearance of debris [demolition and repair]. (Air raid precautions memorandum No. 2.) 3rd ed. pam. 9½" Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 2d. P. 699.895 : 693.54
BERATUNGSSTELLE FÜR STAHLVERWENDUNG [ADVISORY CENTRE FOR THE USE OF STEEL], Düsseldorf
 Stahl überall. [Special number.] Luftschutz durch stahl. Eine untersuchung etc. (9. jahrgang, heft 6.) 8½". Düsseldorf. 1936. R. 699.895 : 698.1
[HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT]
 Camouflage of large installations. (Air raid precautions handbook, No. 11.) pam. 6½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 3d. P. 699.895 : 698.1
JENSON & NICHOLSON Ltd.
 Camouflage in principle and practice. pam. 10". Stratford, Lond. [1939.] R. 699.895 : 698.1
SCIENCE LIBRARY
 S—L— Bibliographical series :
 No. 489. Camouflage. dupl. typescript. 13". Lond. 1939. R. 699.895 : 72.025.1
COMMITTEE ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REPAIR OF PREMISES DAMAGED BY HOSTILITIES
 Report. (Cmd. 5934.) 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. P. 699.895 : 72.025.1
GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS 699.895 : 72.025.1
 Essential Buildings and Plant (Repair of War Damage) Act, 1939. (2 & 3 Geo. 6, ch. 74.) 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 3d. P. 699.895 : 72.025.1
MINISTRY OF HEALTH 699.895 : 72.025.1
 Repair of war damage. Essential buildings and plant. (Circular 1848.) pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 1d. R. 699.895 : 72.025.1 (46 B)
MACROBERTS (N. DE P.) 699.895 : 72.025.1 (46 B)
 A.R.P. Lessons from Barcelona. Some hints for local authorities and for the private citizen. pam. 8½". Lond. : Eyre & Spottiswoode. [1938.] 6d. Presented by Major MacRoberts, D.S.O., M.C., the Author.
HELSBY (CYRIL) 699.895 : 72.025.1 (46 B)
 Air raids, structures and A.R.P. in Barcelona to-day. Paper presented to Instn. of Structural Engineers. (From The Structural Engineer, Jan.) 10¼". 45 pp. Lond. 1939. 2s. R. 699.895 : 72.025.1 347.23
GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS 699.895 : 72.025.1
 Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act, 1939. (2 & 3 Geo. 6, ch. 72.) 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. P. 699.895 : 72.025.1] 728.1
 Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939. [Repair of war damage, etc.] (2 & 3 Geo. 6, ch. 73.) 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 1d. P. 699.895 : 72.025.1] 728.1
MINISTRY OF HEALTH 699.895 : 72.025.1] 728.1
 The Housing (Repair of War Damage) Regulations, 1939, &c. (Provisional rules and orders, 1939.) leaflet. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 1d. R. [Housing.] Repair of war damage. Housing accommodation. (Circular 1810.) leaflet. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 1d. R. 699.895 : 725.188
HOME OFFICE : [AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT]
 *Police buildings. Structural protection against air attack. pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d. R. & P. 699.895 : 725.2/4
HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT
 Memorandum on the revised code "air raid shelters for persons working in factories, mines, and commercial buildings." pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 2d. P. 699.895 : 725.2/4
PRIVY SEAL (LORD), OFFICE OF THE 699.895 : 725.2/4
 Air raid shelters for persons working in factories and commercial buildings. Draft of provisional code &c. pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. R. Air raid shelters for persons working in factories, mines and commercial buildings. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1939, No. 920.) Revised code. pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 6d. P. 699.895 : 725.4
ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, and AIR MINISTRY
 Air raid precautions for government contractors. (Revised issue of Air Ministry Pamphlet 88, Jan. 1939.) 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 4d. P. With Amendments, leaflet [1939], fastened in. 699.895 : 725.1
HALL (J. & E.), Ltd., of Dartford 699.895 : 725.1
 Report on occupancy tests of air-raid shelters for factory workers. 10¼". 27 pp.+folding pls. Lond. : H. K. Lewis. 1939. 2s. R. 699.895 : 725.511
MINISTRY OF HEALTH and SCOTLAND : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
 *Structural and other precautions against air raid risks in hospitals. (Emergency medical services memorandum No. 1.) pam. 8½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1939. 3d. R. To Loan Library. 699.895 : 728
HOME OFFICE : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT
 Experiments in anti-gas protection of houses. pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1937. 2d. R. The Protection of your home against air raids. pam. 7". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 1d. R.
ENGINEERING
[WAR OFFICE] 62 : 354 + 699.895
 Manual of field engineering. [With chap. on A.R.P.] Vol. ii (Royal Engineers). 7½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1936. 7s. 6d. R.
SURVEYING
CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION and others
 Register of chartered surveyors, chartered land agents and of auctioneers & estate agents. 1939. £1. R.
TOPOGRAPHY
SCOTT-MONCRIEFF (GEORGE) 91 (41.1)
 The Lowlands of Scotland. (The Face of Britain series.) 8½". viii+120 pp.+pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1939. 8s. 6d. R.
BATES (H. E.) and others 91 (42)
 The English countryside. A survey of its chief features. (The Pilgrims' library series.) 7½". vi+250 pp.+pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1939. 6s. R.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS, RURAL PRESERVATION

FIRST GARDEN CITY Ltd., *Letchworth* 711.417 (42.58 L)
 *Letchworth in pictures.
 8½". 120 pp. Letchworth. [1939.] 6d. R. (2).

KNIGHT (B. H.) 711.7:625.74
 Modern road construction. (Lockwood's modern handbooks.)
 7¼". viii+86 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood.
 1938. 2s. 6d. R.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES 712.21:696.964
 Floodlighting playgrounds and playing-fields.
 pam. 8½". [Lond. 1939.] R.
 719 (429)

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL WALES

[Memoranda:]
 No. 5. Brighter Welsh villages and towns. How we can obtain them. By T. Alwyn Lloyd. (With trans. into Welsh.)
 3rd ed. 8½". Lond. [1939.] 3d.
Presented by the Author [F.]

DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

LONDON: MAPS (ENVIRONS)
 Froggett's Survey of the country 30 miles round London.
 (F.—'s New survey, *case title*.) F. W. Froggett, sc.
 Eng. Folded, in case, 80. 1831. (7s. 6d.) P.
 Environs of London. Jas. Wyld, sc.
 Eng., hand col. Folded, in case, 80. 1848. (5s.) P.
 24 miles round London. (Cruchley's excursion map extending 24 etc., *cover title*.) Cruchley (), sc.
 Eng., hand ed., folded, in cover, 80. 1850. (2s. 6d.) P.

LONDON: PANORAMAS
 Panorama of London and the Thames, *key title*. (Illus. Lond. News, publ.)—*With Key and text* (suppt., 11 Jan.).
 Eng. Long sheet, rolled. 1845. (10s.) P.

PRAGUE: MAPS
 Nejnovějsi. Plan Prahy.
 Repr. Folded in covers, 80. [19—.]
Presented by Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [F.]

DOBBIN (J.), *pinx.*
 Granada: Alhambra. Court of the Fishpond [Patio de la Alberca].
 W.C.D. 1870.
Presented by the National Art Collections Fund.

POLLEN (J. HUNGERFORD), *draughtsman*
 [Street scene, S. Europe.]
 [Distant view of a city; foliage foreground.]
 2 sheets. W.C.D. (the second *Penc. D.*, W.C.D. unfinished). [18—.]

PADUA
 Palazzo [della Ragione]: Great Hall. Int. J.H.P.—, del.
 W.C.D. [18—.]

RAVENNA
 [Tomb of Theodoric.] Ext. J.H.P.—, del.
 W.C.D. [18—.]

SUBIACO
 Monastery of S. Scolastica. [Courtyard.] View. J. H. P.—, del.
 W.C.D. 1854.

[VENICE]
 [Town view, showing bridge and palazzi:] From SS. Giovanni e Paolo. J. H. P.—, del.
 W.C.D. 184[?].

POLLEN (J. H.), *architect or inv.*
 Belton House [? Lincs.]: ceiling (proposed).
 W.C.D. 1876.

Blickling Hall [Norfolk]: fireplace. n.d.; Lady Lothian's Room—ceiling, colour for (sketch for), 1859; Library—hearth,

dogs and grate, 1862; wall decoration (sketch for), 1859; Morning Room—fireplace, 1861; Passage—ceiling beams [? carving], 1862.
 6 sheets. W.C.D. 18—.

Liverpool: St. George's Hall. Chimney-piece (unexecd. design). (From Builder, 24 Nov.) *Repr. of D.* 1888.

Oxford: O— Museum. (Ruskin, archt.) Decorations [architl.] on front. J. H. P.—, inv. *Phot. of W. C. D. or Mono. D.* 1858.
 Wilton House [? Oxon.]: carpet, 1877; fireplace, Elev., [18—]; Dining Room—Elev. of ext., *Penc. D. col.*, [18—], Elev. of ext. and int. view, [18—], panelling, Elev., 1891.
 5 sheets. W.C.D. 18—.

—20 sheets in all.
All presented by the Hon. Mrs. A. Pollen, through Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [P.P.]

DUBLIN

[Buildings in.] *Var. sheets. Repr. of D.* [19—.]
Presented by Mr. H. W. Roberts [Hon. A.]

BLORE (EDWARD), *architect, or architect of restoration*

[Various buildings: including Castles, Cathedral, Government building, Houses: country (mostly), Monument (public), Palaces (bishops'), —(royal), Printing works, Universities and colleges.]
 Views (mostly), plans (a few).
 38 sheets W.C.D., and 45 sheets *Penc. & Sep. D.* In a volume ('Vol. 32, Designs Vol. 4'). 18—. (£14 14s.) P.

BELCHER (? JOHN)

[Town views, including timber houses.] (1) Falaise (others unidentified). (1) signed (? John) B— (others unsigned but by same hand).
 3 sheets. W.C.D. (mounted). (1) 1877, (others) [18—].

Presented by Mrs. J. W. James.

[CARÔE (W. D.), *architect*]

Details (various fittings).
Var. sheets, in 3 pfos. Wkg. D. [18—.]
Presented by Mr. A. D. R. Carôe [A.]

LONDON: WESTMINSTER

Westminster Hall: buttresses on W. side, after demolition of old Law Courts (Soane's).
 24 sheets. Ph. [c. 1883.]

LONDON: WESTMINSTER

W— Abbey: Henry VII's Chapel. Ext. from S.E. (before James Wyatt's restoration of 1807-22, and showing houses to S.E. and N.E.—including Civil Dept. of the Ordnance, W. Tyler, archt. —and Kent's Law Courts opposite). [? Thos. Malton, del.]
 W.C.D. 1790.

PEARSON (JOHN L.), *architect*

Works (new buildings): cathedrals (Norwich—throne, Truro), churches: parish (Birmingham, London (3), Peterborough), house: country (Sydenham), offices (London).

Restorations, etc.: abbey (Westminster), cathedral (Peterborough), chapel (Bristol), churches: parish (London (2)), house: country (Lechlade), library: univ. (Cambridge), parliament bldg. and palace: royal (Westminster Hall), towers and spires (in 1 drawing).

Var. sheets, in pfo. Wkg. D. [18—.]

Portrait. Oulss (W. W.), *pinx.*

Ph. of Oil Ptg. [18—.]

PEARSON (FRANK L.), *architect*

Works (new buildings): castle (Hever—farm bldgs., etc.), cathedral (Brisbane, Truro: cloisters and library, Wakefield), chapel (Cliveden), churches (Auckland, N.Z., Cap d'Antibes, Madrid), churches: parish (Douglas, I. of M., Hove), home (Woking), house: country (Gt. Oaks, Oxon), offices (London (2)), schools (Abingdon), war memorial (Winchester College).

Var. sheets, in pfo. Wkg. D. [18—.]

—All presented by Mr. F. L. Pearson [F.]

Membership Lists

ELECTION: MAY 1940

An election of candidates for membership will take place in May 1940. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 8 April 1940.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (2)

MAIR: JOHN THOMAS [A. 1909], Government Architect, Public Works Department, Wellington, New Zealand; 57 Jubilee Road, Khandallah, Wellington, N.Z. W. H. Gummer, William M. Page and J. W. Mawson.

SYNNOT: LT.-COL. REYMOND, M.C. [A. 1921], O'Brien House, 56 Young Street, Sydney, Australia; 5 Albert Street, Wollalwa. W. R. Richardson, Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Professor Alfred S. Hook.

AS ASSOCIATES (2)

GRIFFIN: HASTINGS HARRISON MONTAGUE [Final], 4 Pearcey Lal Buildings, Queensway, New Delhi. Walter Sykes George, Thomas S. Gregson and H. Foster King.

MURRAY: ATHOL JAMES [Architectural Association], 601 S.A.N.L.A.M. Buildings, Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa. G. A. Jellicoe, Arthur W. Kenyon and C. Lovett Gill.

ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1940

An election of candidates for membership will take place in February 1940. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 25 January.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

BERGSTROM: EDWIN, President of the American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (2)

PARNACOTT: HORACE WALTER [A. 1918], 93 York Road, S.E.1; "Carlyn," 12 Scotts Lane, Shortlands, Kent. Lawrence A. D. Shiner, C. Lovett Gill and Richard B. Ling.

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—

GRAY: ALEXANDER STUART, 8 St. James's Place, S.W.1; 15 Brookland Hill, N.W.11. W. H. Watkins, Charles Holden and Lionel G. Pearson.

AS ASSOCIATES (26)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BOND: MISS LUCY ROSE [Architectural Association], Delbury Quay Street, Hereford. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

BOWYER: ROY [Final], West Winds, Oakwood Lane, Barnton, Northwich, Cheshire. J. P. Jackson, W. King and C. Gustave Agate.

BURKE: MARTIN DESMOND, B.A. (Cantab.) [Bartlett School], 173 South Circular Road, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin. H. O. Corfiato, J. J. Robinson and L. Stuart Stanley.

CANNON: JOHN COWBURN [Special Final Examination], 8 Albion Street, Morley, Yorks. Godfrey L. Clarke, William Huson and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

COCHRANE: JOHN ROBERT GRAHAM [Birmingham School], 62 Melrose Avenue, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. George Drysdale, George B. Cox and John B. Surman.

DANT: NOEL BUCKLAND [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 6 Robert Adam Street, W.1. Joseph Addison, W. S. Grice and Henry A. Douglass.

FORREST: WALTER EDWARD [A.A. School], 14 Teesdale Road, Leytonstone, E.11. G. A. Jellicoe, Lt.-Col. B. Culmer Page and George Coles.

GILLET: HERBERT GORNALL [Special Final Exam.], 3 Marsh Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. L. Stuart Stanley, Professor A. E. Richardson and Martin Shaw Briggs.

GLEAVE: JOSEPH [Victoria University, Manchester], 63 Manchester Road, Walkden. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Gerald Sanville and C. Gustave Agate.

GUMMER: CLIFFORD WALTER [Final], 43 Lewis Road, Sidcup, Kent. Joseph Addison, H. Lidbetter and J. Macgregor.

HILTON: CHARLES, B.A. Arch. (Manchester) [Victoria University, Manchester], 94 Repton Avenue, Hollins, Oldham, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, C. Gustave Agate and Ernest Simister.

JONES: ARTHUR MYRDDIN [Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff], 42 St. Michael's Road, Llandaff, Cardiff. W. S. Purchon, John Williamson and L. Raymond Gower.

JONES: CHARLES ALLEYNE [University of Liverpool], 6 Park Avenue, Southport, Lancs. Norman Jones, Leonard Rigby and George E. Tonge.

KNIGHT: ERIC HEATON [Leeds School], Ross Common, 35 Healds Road, Dewsbury. Chas. W. Tomlinson, G. H. Foggitt and Clifford Hickson.

LOWE: CECIL WILLIAM [Final], 43 Dickens Drive, Addlestone, Surrey. Joseph Addison, H. Lidbetter and J. Macgregor.

MATTHEWS: STEPHEN [A.A. School], Cannon Hill, Southgate, N.14. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Percy Thomas and W. Walcott.

ROTHWELL: RONALD [Victoria University, Manchester], 299 Windsor Road, Oldham. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, H. T. Seward and C. Gustave Agate.

TAUTE: MATTHYS [A.A. School], Junior Leaders' Camp, Hythe, Kent. Arthur W. Kenyon, L. H. Bucknell and G. A. Jellicoe.

THOMSON: ROBERT BRODIE, B.A. [University of Sheffield], 15 Beehive Road, Sheffield 10. Stephen Welsh, J. Mansell Jenkinson and H. B. Leighton.

THORNLEY: DENIS GLYN, B.A. (Hons. Arch.), Cert. T.P. [Victoria University, Manchester], "Arnside," Stockport Road, Hyde, Cheshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. E. Kewell and W. A. Johnson.

TREATT: MISS JOAN BURFORD, Dip. Arch. (Cardiff) [Welsh School of Architecture], 21 Pen-y-lan Terrace, Cardiff. W. S. Purchon, John Williamson and W. James Nash.

TURNER: WALTER, Dip. Arch. (Sheffield) [University of Sheffield], 265 School Road, Crookes, Sheffield 10. Stephen Welsh, J. Mansell Jenkinson and H. B. Leighton.

UNWIN: DOUGLAS ALBERT [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 113 Broxholm Road, S.E.27. Joseph Addison, A. E. Biggs and H. Lidbetter.

WHITE: FRANK [Leeds School], 6 Crag Hill View, Cookridge Village, Leeds. W. F. Dawson, John C. Procter and Wm. Broadbent.

WILKINSON: EDWARD BRIAN, Dip. Arch. (Leeds) [Leeds School], "West Lea," Thorpe Lane, Guseley, near Leeds. G. H. Foggitt, F. L. Charlton and B. R. Gribbon.

WRAGG: ROBERT BRIAN, B.A. (Hons. Arch.) [University of Sheffield], 4 Clifford Road, Sheffield 11. Stephen Welsh, J. Mansell Jenkinson and H. B. Leighton.

AS LICENTIATES (12)

BUSHEY: CHARLES WILLIAM, c/o R. A. Thomas, Esq., Northern Road, Cosham, Hants; 81 Victoria Road South, Southsea. R. A. Thomas, V. G. Cogswell and Norman Atkins.

CHAPMAN: WILLIAM DOBSON, M.T.P.I., Jordangate, Macclesfield; 195 Oxford Road, Manchester; Butley, Prestbury, Cheshire. Professor R. A. Cordingley, F. Anstead Browne and Francis Jones.

COWLAND: LEONARD IVOR, Assistant Architect, Harrow Urban District Council, Stanmore, Middlesex; 48a Manor Park Road, Finchley, N.2. A. J. Butcher and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

DANIEL: RONALD CAMPBELL BLAIR ARNOLD, 115 Gower Street, W.C.1; "Quaint Cottage," Petersham, Surrey. C. W. Box, Sydney Tatchell and F. Sutcliffe.

EATON: FRANK LESLIE, Croft Cottage, Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne; 11 Grange Park Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne. J. A. Chisholm Taylor, Fred Thorpe and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

FARMER: SIDNEY ALBERT, Royal Engineer Office, Depot Barracks, Dorchester, Dorset; Woodlands, 3 South Court Avenue, Dorchester. C. B. Metcalfe, E. A. Verger and C. G. Stillman.

JURY: ARCHIBALD GEORGE, Borough Architect, Municipal Offices, Taunton, Somerset; Ardennes, Fons George Road, Taunton. R. Ridley Kitching, H. S. W. Stone and R. J. Archibald.

LAUCHLAN: JAMES ALLAN, 198 Central Parade, Orpington, Kent; 46 Elm Grove, Orpington. W. B. Binnie, Alex. T. Scott and Gerald E. Burgess.

MILNS: AUGUSTUS GEORGE, 14 Western Road, Romford, Essex; "Jesmond," Marine Approach, Canvey Island. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

SAUL: JONATHAN, 1 John Street, Workington; "Ty-Newydd," Main Road, High Harrington, Workington. H. E. Scarborough and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Cumberland Branch of the Northern Architectural Association.

TRIGG: GILBERT JOHN, 62 West Street, Fareham, Hants; "Hypatia," Bath Lane, Fareham. Norman Atkins, R. A. Thomas and V. G. Cogswell.

WRIGHT: SYDNEY, County Architect's Department, Acton Hall, Wrexham, Denbighshire; "Loughrigg," 14 Acton Gardens, Wrexham. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

ELECTION: NOVEMBER 1939

The following candidates for membership were elected on 14 November 1939.

AS FELLOWS (3)

COBB: ANDREW RANDALL, M.Sc. [A. 1929], Halifax, Nova Scotia. GARDINER: KENNETH EDWARD FREDERICK [A. 1928], Johannesburg. MACGILLIVRAY: IAN DONALD [A. 1929], Bulawayo.

AS ASSOCIATES (6)

BIRCH: KENNETH STANLEY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Johannesburg.

MISTRI: MINOCHER JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI [Architectural Association], Bombay.

SINCLAIR: COLIN MACDONALD, B.Arch.(Rand) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Johannesburg.

SINCLAIR: MRS. NORA HELENE, B.Arch.(Rand) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Johannesburg.

STEWART: ANGUS GREIG [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Johannesburg.

SMITH: JOHANNES ANTHONIE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Cape Town.

Notices

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions became due on 1 January 1940.

The amounts are as follows:—

Fellows	£5	5	0
Associates	£3	3	0
Licentiates	£3	3	0
Students	£1	1	0
Subscribers	£1	1	0

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931 the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic Dominions who are also members of Allied Societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

Fellows	£3	3	0
Associates	£2	2	0
Licentiates	£2	2	0

Members who are already registered under the Architects' Registration Act 1931 are reminded that the annual renewal fee of 10s. became due on 1 January 1940, and should be forwarded DIRECT to the Registrar, *The Architects' Registration Council*, 68 Portland Place, W.1.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISING

The attention of the Practice Committee has been drawn to the fact that the publishers of certain journals are approaching architects for details of their professional activities, which the publishers propose to embody in the editorial columns of their journals. In the case of one particular firm of publishers, several members forwarded to the Institute the proposed article as drafted by the editor and sent to the architects for any additions or amendments the architects desire. In each case the wording of the articles is identical, with the exception of the names and addresses of the firms of architects to whom they were sent.

The Committee desire to warn members generally against this undesirable form of publicity. The acceptance by members of invitations of this nature from firms of publishers is, in the opinion of the Committee, directly contrary to the Code of Professional Practice and tantamount to advertising.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

ASSESSORS' AWARDS

All architects who take part in architectural competitions are reminded by the Council of the R.I.B.A. that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the award of the assessor is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the promoters, and that any competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an assessor's award should communicate with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Further, all architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional Press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding effect of the award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is, therefore, highly undesirable.

COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. (28 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of Allied Societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas), with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associates and Licentiates.

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place in April 1940 [overseas candidates June 1940] they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 10 February 1940.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AND FESTIVAL OF ARCHITECTURE, LIVERPOOL

It is regretted that both these events—announced in the *Kalendar* to take place from 18 to 21 July 1940, inclusive—have had to be cancelled.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:—

As Fellow

Harold Edgar Henderson.

As Associates

Elwyn Leighton Black, Leonard Noel Booth, Hylton Theodore Shirley D'Alwis, Harold James Doran, Richard Alfred Leftwich, Yahya Cassumji Merchant, Purushottam Mukund Patker.

As Licentiates

John George Douglas Hoets, Harold Nixon Porter.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

COMPETITION RESULTS

DUDLEY: NEW MIXED SENIOR SCHOOL

1. Messrs. Hickton, Madeley & Salt [F./A.A.] (Walsall).
 2. Messrs. Redgrave, Son & Clarke [L./A.A.] (Coventry).
 3. Messrs. Coton, Harrison & Thomas [A./LL.] (Smethwick).
- Highly commended: Mr. J. Blackburn [A.] (Old Hill, Staffs.), Messrs. A. Edwards & Son [A.] (Birmingham), Mr. Alfred Parker (Worcester).

MARGATE: NEW CIVIC CENTRE

1. Messrs. Lionel Smith and James Melvin [A.A.] (London).
 2. Messrs. Scott, Shepherd and Breakwell [F./A.A.] (London).
 3. Messrs. Vine & Vine [A.A.] (London).
- Highly commended: Messrs. Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson [FF.] (Northampton), Mr. W. G. Sinning [A.] (London).

QUEENSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA: TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM

1. Messrs. Owen Eaton & Merrifield [F./A.] (per Charles Merrifield [A.]).
2. Messrs. Owen Eaton & Merrifield [F./A.] (per F. Owen Eaton [F.]).
3. Messrs. Farrow & Stocks [F./A.].

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the *Journal* is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

A list of members seeking positions with prospects of partnership is kept at the office of the R.I.B.A. and members who are desirous of having their names placed on this list are requested to send particulars of their qualifications, age, etc., to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

Owing to the very large number of war-time temporary changes of address it has not hitherto been possible to include notices of changes in this column; it is hoped, however, that space can be found for future changes, which should be sent as usual addressed to the Editor.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. C. J. FAWCETT MARTINDALE [F.] has changed his office address in Deal, Kent, to St. Neots, London Road, Deal. Telephone No.: Deal 26.

PRACTICE FOR SALE

MEMBER, retiring for reasons of health, offers practice for sale in West Country. Premium £100. No other R.I.B.A. member practising within many miles.—Box 3140, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Small architect's office, furniture, equipment, catalogues, etc. (if required). Typing and assistance available, £60 p.a. inclusive, or would share by arrangement.—Box 1512, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

Mr. W. H. ANSELL [F.] has taken into partnership Mr. Arthur Bailey [A.]. The firm will be known as Messrs. W. H. Ansell and Arthur Bailey, 12 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

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